ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,108—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3990	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
B. HYDASPES	2988	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 11th July. | RAVENNA, 22nd August.
CATHAY, 25th July. | AND SIAM, 7th September.
ROHILLA, 18th August.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,678	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GINEVRA	P. Cossovich	4,293	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE or BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Season House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 26th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
KER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
KER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
INBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,468 tons, on the 5th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 5th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 5th July, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahadurl," 1,500 Tons 2,300 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on WEDNESDAY, 4th proximo, taking both Cargo and Passengers.

SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 27th June, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
BREECHES-MAKERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LA PARISENNE,

THE NEW

HAIR DYE

FOUNDED on a new and original Recipe, which does away with many of the objections existing in old-fashioned Dyes. Its effect is instantaneous and lasting.

Price per Case, with full directions, Rs. 4.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PREPARATIONS:

WE have received the following lines from one of our Up-country Constituents:—

She purified her blood in Summer with SALINE,
And every one in Poona loved the dainty Caroline,
The chief of her admirers, a gentleman called Jules,
Who always stirred his Liver with KEMP & Co.'s GRANULES.
But to his suit Carrie would never make requital,
Preferring a course of INVIGORATOR VITAL.
He wrote: "I am resolved some day to make you mine
And strengthen your digestion with KEMP'S PAPARIDINE."
She told him to marry him would not make him khush,
He'd better cool his head with KEMP'S EQUATORIAL DOUCHE,
Advising his engaging a certificated Dry Nurse
To sponge away his Prickly Heat with KEMP'S ROS ALPINUS.

Catalogues on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BRANDIES! TRADE MARK BRANDIES!

HEART-LABELLED.

WITH CONFIDENCE WE RECOMMEND.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Special Invalid Brandy ...per doz.	82	0	91	8
TREACHER'S Extra Special Liquor Brandy ...per bot.	7	0	8	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Cognac ...per doz.	52	8	58	8
TREACHER'S Old Pale Cognac ... ,,	45	8	51	0
TREACHER'S Pale Cognac ... ,,	39	8	44	0

CAUTION:—The Genuineness is Guaranteed by the Trade Mark of the Company being Branded on the metallic Capsule and on the Cork.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RAIN GAUGES

Complete with Measure and Appliances, and guaranteed accurate. Price Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

Per Jar, Re. 1-4.

A Supply of this Excellent Remedy has just been prepared in our Laboratory from this Season's fruit.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

GENUINE SALE.

SURPLUS STOCK,
DAMAGED & SOILED
GOODS.

JULY 2ND & 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.

SILKS AND SATINS,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS,
CUTTING TWEEDS & BLAZAR FLANNELS.

LACES, AND RIBBONS,
HOSIERY AND TIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

A DISCOUNT of 3 ANNAS, in the RUPEE will be given on all Goods not included in the Sale for these 6 days only.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	a.
Non Plus Ultra No. 1	Large	per	100 ...	5	12
Do. ,, 2	Medium	,,	...	5	0
Superfine ,, C	Largest	,,	...	5	8
Do. ,, 4	Large	,,	...	4	12
Do. ,, 5	Medium	,,	...	4	0
Extra fine ,, 8	Large	,,	...	4	0
Do. ,, 10	Medium	,,	...	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

SOLE AGENT
FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm and refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W.C.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	,,	40
Do. extra long case	,,	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete ...	Rs.	80
Do. do. do. ...	,,	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do. ...	,,	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	,,	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES

For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., Various Sizes, at low Prices.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

MESSES, CLUBS,
HOTELS, &C.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DAMASK CLOTHS,
PIECE DAMASK, &C.
GREAT BARGAINS.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to all, including Government Servants. WOMEN are eligible as Subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

"KEATING'S POWDER"

"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (which is perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the seaside To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the Genuine Powder bear the Autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the Only certain Remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly Safe and Mild Preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

Lessee and Sole Proprietor .....Mr. H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE CO.

FRIDAY, 6TH & SATURDAY, 7TH JULY,

SPECIAL TWO PERFORMANCES !!

FRIDAY, 6TH JULY,

Gilbert and Sullivan's Japanese Comic Opera,

MIKADO, OR

THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

SATURDAY, 7TH JULY,

Audran's Delightful Comic Opera, in 3 Acts,

LA MASCOTTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1.

Box Plan at Messrs. MITCHELL & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.

Doors Open at 8-30; Overture at 9 p.m.

Mr. A. FAWCETT—Agent. Mr. T. EMPSON—Manager.

GRAND

BALLOON ASCENSION

AND

PARACHUTE JUMP

Will be made

By LEON SAGEHOMME,

The World-Renowned Aeronaut,

FROM THE

GROUNDS, NEAR VICTORIA GARDENS,

SATURDAY, 7TH JULY.

(Weather permitting.)

GATES OPEN at 4 P.M.

INFLATION Commences at 5-30 P.M.

ASCENSION at 6 P.M.

ADMISSION :—Rs. 3 ; 2 ; and 1 ; and Annas 8.

Tickets can be had from—

MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, and Children HALF-PRICE.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. L. AEPPLI to SIGN our Firm.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July, 1894.

TO LET.

AN Entire Commodious BUNGALOW at MIDDLE COLABA, opposite the Post Office.

One STORIED BUNGALOW with Two Drawing and Dining Rooms, Six Double Bed-Rooms and one Parlour, together with two Kitchens, Godowns, one Coach-House, a Stable and Servants' Quarters. (Will not be let in Part.)

For further particulars apply to

JHANGIR RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE KHRAS,

Next to Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, Bombay.

SYLK'S HOTEL,

OOTACAMUND,

NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites, and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d'hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,

Proprietor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To the SHERIFF of Bombay: We do command you that you do peremptorily Cite PESTONJI NOWROJEE (the Husband of MEHERBAI, the Daughter of DADABHAI PALLONJI CHOWNA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, Deceased) to appear before this High Court of Judicature at Bombay on MONDAY, the 30th day of July, 1894, and Consent to the Letters of Administration de bonis non with Will annexed of the Property and Credits of the said Deceased being granted, otherwise to shew cause, if any he hath, why the said Administration de bonis non with Will annexed should not be granted to the said Meherbai, his Wife, and Daughter of the said Deceased, and that you do moreover intimate unto the said PESTONJI NOWROJEE that we shall in case he doth not appear and shew good cause to the contrary, then and there proceed to grant Letters of Administration (de bonis non with Will annexed) of the property and credits of the said Deceased to the said Meherbai, or make such order as may seem fit, and what you shall do herein, you shall duly certify with these presents unto our said Court. Witness : SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, the 13th day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-Seventh year of the Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 15th Day of January, 1894.
Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 42,00,000
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ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th June, 1894.

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UNDER provision made in Clause 101 of the Company's Articles of Association the Directors have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1894, at the Rate of Ten (10) per cent. per annum Free of Income Tax, payable on the 1st August, 1894, to Share-holders whose Names are entered in the Register of the Bank on the 30th June, 1894.

DIVIDEND Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th July, 1894, inclusive agreeably with Clause 40 of the Bank's Articles

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
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12th June, 1894.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, Marine Lines, 5 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nagoya (s), from Kobe ; Vortigern (s), Liverpool ; and Lord Erne (s), Newport.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karsgola (s), and City of Perth (s), for Karachi ; Elwick (s) Dunkirk ; and Bezwada (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kestor entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Vortigern yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Nagoya Maru entered the dock yesterday ; the steamer Persia left it on Monday, and the steamer Kola yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from this day (4th July) the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 46, viz., 1s. 6d. per rupee.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—A Hindu lad, named Shivram, aged fifteen years, residing with his bother-in-law, in the 1st Lane Camateepura, left home on the night of the 30th ultimo, to go to a theatre, and has been missing since. The lad had on his person ornaments, of the value of Rs. 5.

A BOY ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Kanoo Baboo, a fruit-seller, residing at Antoba Wady, has reported to the police that his son, named Mahadoo, aged eight years, while on his way home from Pinjrapole, on the 1st instant, was enticed away by a person, whom the boy is unable to describe, and was robbed of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 48.

BURGLARY AT DHURAMSEY STREET.—Kanoo Balloo, residing at Dharamsey Street, has reported to the police, that on the 22nd ultimo, he locked his room on the second floor of the house, and went to see a friend, with whom he stayed for four days. On his return, on the 28th ultimo, he found the lock on the door of the room wrenched off, and wearing apparel and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 129, stolen from an unlocked tin-box.

DISABILITY TO SERVE ON THE JURY.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, on Mr. G. Sigg being called to serve on the common jury, the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Starling, asked him what country he was a native of. Mr. Sigg answered he was a native of Switzerland, and that he had not become a naturalised British subject. His Lordship remarked that Mr. Sigg could not, therefore, serve on the jury ; and he was excused from service.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Light Cavalry	Supre.
Polonaise	Hofball	Gung'l.
Valse	In the Twilight	Waldteufel.
Selection	American Melodies	Kappey.
Mazurka	Augusta	Parlow.
Valse	A Maid of Kent	C. Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSSESSION NINE-TENTHS OF THE LAW.—The ownership of a drinking well, on the Esplanade, opposite the statue of Sir Richard Temple, having been disputed by the Parsees and the Bombay Municipality for some time past, Mr. Tomlinson, water-works engineer, proceeded to the well, at noon, yesterday, with a large staff of men of his department, and removed a tablet which had been inserted in the wall of the well to substantiate the claim of the Parsees. A large body of police were in the vicinity but no disturbance occurred. It is understood that the High Court will be asked to determine the legal ownership of the well.

HINDU REST-HOUSE FOR BOMBAY.—Hindu travellers who come to Bombay occasionally on business or otherwise find great difficulty in getting proper accommodation as there are no musafarkhanas or hotels as we find for Europeans, Parsees, Mussalmans, and others. With a view to avoid this difficulty Mr. Ratansi Mulji, of the firm of Messrs. Ratansi, Denso and Co., freight brokers, intends to build a large rest-house for a limited number of Hindu travellers with proper accommodation. He has decided to spend nearly a lakh of rupees thereon. He has already applied to the Bombay Government for a plot of ground on the Esplanade, and awaits the reply thereto. Mr. Ratansi Mulji has established and maintains a free Guzerati school at Walkeshwar, and a charitable dispensary in the Fort, and has built a water fountain at Mint Road, Fort.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Pandoo Ragoo, residing on the first floor of a chawl, in Narelwady, has reported to the police, that he locked his room, on Monday evening, and went out. On his return home, about midnight, he missed the lock on the door, and the door fastened from inside. He went to the back of the house, and noticed the bar of a window had been removed. On entering the room he discovered that a box had been broken open and two silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 30, stolen therefrom. He suspected a neighbour, named Bhicoo Bheewa, who was at once put under arrest by the police, and on making inquiries it was found that he had no employment, and that he was indulging in liquor on the evening in question. Bhicoo after his arrest took the police to a Marwaree, who produced the ornaments, which had been pledged with him by accused. Yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, accused was charged with theft, and on a conviction was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND PERJURY.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, committed to the Criminal Sessions, Hursey Ludha and Bharmal Pacharia, on a charge of forging a valuable document and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. On 24th July, 1889, Bharmal Bhima, a native merchant, at Mandvi, had obtained a decree, in the Small Causes Court, against the accused's firm Kurji Ludha and Company. When the application for renewing the decree was made in February, 1890, the accused put in a statement to the effect that they had paid Rs. 200 to the complainant, and it was arranged not to execute the decree. A document purporting to have been signed by complainant, containing the terms of settlement was put in by the accused before the late Chief Judge Mr. Hart. The document was proved to be a forged one, and the Chief Judge had granted permission to prosecute the accused on the charge of forgery and perjury. Accused were accordingly charged before Mr. Webb and committed for trial.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A COACHMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Girgaum, regarding the death of Bhojinga Rama, aged sixty years, a coachman, in the employ of a gentleman, residing at Bandora. At a quarter past 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th ultimo, deceased started to drive his master from his residence at Pali Hill, Bandora, to the Bandora Railway Station, and just as the carriage was turning round the corner into the Pali Lower Road, the horse took fright at some empty kerosine oil tins left on the road and bolted down the road, striking the carriage against the wall and throwing deceased down on the road. He was picked up unconscious and taken to his master's residence, where he was treated by a doctor, who advised that as deceased had sustained some serious injuries on the head and hands, he should be removed to hospital. Accordingly Bhojinga was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital on the following day. Having been treated at the hospital for a few days, he was removed to his sister's house, at Girgaum Road, where he died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.—Yesterday, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Otto Martin charged Mahomed Currim with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,175, being the amount of brokerage on a certain transaction. The complainant and accused were until recently partners in a mercantile firm. The accused's defence was that in the native mercantile community he enjoyed influence, and owing to his position among the native merchants with whom Martin's firm carried on large transactions he was entitled to receive the brokerage, and with the knowledge and consent of the complainant he had received the amount which was debited to the firm's account in Persia, and remitted to the accused's wife in Bombay, by Hydemli Fazalali, who acted as the firm's agent in Persia, and purchased some articles there for the firm. The amount of brokerage was sent from Persia, because the firm was hard up, and that it might not be obliged to pay cash. The practice of operating on the transactions in Persia was to draw *hundies* on the firm in Bombay against the goods shipped. The case for the prosecution having been concluded, his Worship framed three charges on separate items against the accused, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday next.

A LEPER CLAIMING HIS WIFE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Boothia Avaji, a leper, residing at Bhwendy, charged Govind Gopal, a Guzerati carpenter, with committing adultery with his wife, Chimey. Mr. Rele appeared for the complainant, while accused was defended by Mr. Bhatkhande. Complainant being a leper was not allowed to step into the witness-box, and his evidence was taken by the Magistrate on the verandah. It appears that the complainant was married to his wife about ten years ago and the couple lived happily together, until about three years ago, when the husband having been attacked with leprosy, the wife left him, and arrived in Bombay. The unfortunate husband upon inquiry learnt from a friend that a notice had been published in a Mabrathi paper by Chimey, his wife, in which she had announced that as her husband (complainant) had been suffering from leprosy, and as he had been excommunicated by the caste, she had severed her connection, and that she was no longer his wife. On hearing this, complainant came to Bombay and on making inquiries found that his wife had been living with accused. On one occasion the husband went to her to persuade her to return to him, but she refused to do so. It was urged, on behalf of the defence, that as the complainant was suffering from leprosy, the wife had no other alternative, and that the accused had only supported her as there was no one to look after her. The Magistrate remarked that although the complainant was a leper, it was no justification for the accused to live with his wife. Accused was convicted of enticing away complainant's wife, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or, in default, to undergo one month's imprisonment.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, 2nd Judge.)

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES.

DADABHOY HORMUSJI VS. WILLOUGHBY LEGGETT.

MR. DINSHAW DAVER, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Cowasji Settna, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff in the first case and defendant in the second case, while Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanji, represented the defendant in the first case and the plaintiff in the other.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said : The plaintiff D. Hormusjee claims from the defendant W. Leggett Rs. 283-8, being damages, or, rather, differences payable under two sets of contracts for forward delivery, viz., (1) 200 bales Bhownugger *Good* Cotton being contracts Nos. 70 and 75, respectively, dated the 14th and 16th March, 1894, settled by contract No. 112, dated the 9th April, 1894 ; and (2) contract No. 86, dated the 23rd March, for 100 bales *Fine* Dhollera and Bhownugger Cotton settled by contract No. 113, dated also the 9th April. The defendant denies this claim. The defendant denies that contracts Nos. 112 and 113 were settlement contracts as alleged, and treating these simply as original contracts he alleges that they in their turn were settled by two other contracts Nos. 127 and 128, dated the 16th of April, and claims in the cross-suit Rs. 354-6 as the difference payable to him by the said D. Hormusjee. Contracts Nos. 70, 75, and 86 are between one Cursetjee F. Mehta and the plaintiff ; contracts Nos. 112, 113, 127, and 128 are between the plaintiff and the defendant. The contest in both the suits arises from the circumstance that in all the seven contracts the defendant acted as a broker, and admittedly in four of the later contracts he acted as principal in the transactions. It is alleged that in the remaining three contracts he was also the real principal, though ostensibly these contracts stood in the name of Cursetjee E. Mehta. While occupying this double position of a broker and a principal, the defendant has proceeded about his work in a deplorably confused manner, and his peculiar way of wording the remarks in contracts Nos. 112 and 113, "settling contracts Nos. 70 and 75 of 14th and 16th March," and "settling contracts No. 86 of 23rd March," and his omission to put in any remarks as to settlement in Nos. 127 and 128, have caused a deal of confusion and misunderstanding, and have resulted in three suits—the third being the suit of C. E. Mehta against D. Hormusjee. Contracts Nos 70 and 75 and 86 are between Cursetjee Mehta and the plaintiff, and yet on the 9th of April the defendant in his own name as plaintiff entered into contracts Nos 112 and 113 settling the above three contracts at a rate of Rs. 2 in favour of the plaintiff. That gives occasion to the latter to say that C. E. Mehta's name was put forward by defendant as *benames*, as defendant was an insolvent and his discharge was adjourned. It is argued that unless it was so the defendant could not have the hardihood to settle the three contracts treating them as his own. The defendant, on the other hand, alleges that Cursetjee E. Mehta is an independent trader and had entered into the said three contracts for his (Cursetjee's) own benefit, that Cursetjee was not willing and did not settle, nor did he authorise the settlement of the said contracts ; that plaintiff was very anxious to settle the second contract as the market was in his favour, and that plaintiff wanted to secure the profit of Rs. 2 per candy. It was only with the view of taking the said three contracts off the hands of the plaintiff and running the risk of the market that, defendant says, he entered into contracts Nos 112 and 113, and thereby as principal, he agreed to buy up the same 300 bales of cotton that plaintiff had agreed to buy of Cursetjee E. Mehta. It must be admitted that as a broker and a merchant of experience and as an Englishman writing out a contract in his own language the defendant could have expressed himself more explicitly as regards the latter arrangement, and defendant confesses that had he bestowed a thought over the matter he should have done so. But defendant goes a step further and says that it was distinctly understood that by contracts Nos 112 and 113 the previous three contracts were not only not settled, but it was distinctly understood that plaintiff was to take delivery from Cursetjee E. Mehta of the 300 bales, or at any event pass on to him the delivery order that plaintiff might receive from Mehta, and that he, the defendant, was not to receive delivery of any cotton other than Cursetjee's, and it is contended on his behalf that as the plaintiff did not accept the delivery order from Cursetjee and failed to pass it on to defendant, the plaintiff is not entitled to claim the profit at Rs. 2 per candy. Upon these statements the real questions for decision are : (1) whether in contracts 70, 75, and 86, Cursetjee E. Mehta was a mere nominee of defendant, and the contracts were really entered into by defendant for his own use and benefit ; (2) if not so, then whether Cursetjee had authorised defendant on the 9th of April to settle the said three contracts, or, whether defendant settled the same on Cursetjee's behalf ; (3) if not, what is the true nature of the agreement that took place on the 9th of April and that was evidenced by contracts Nos 112 and 113 ? (4) are the contracts Nos 112 and 113 settled by contracts Nos 127 and 128 ? and (5) on the whole what is the difference payable by one party to the other ? On the first question there is only the evidence of the plaintiff against the evidence of the defendant and of Cursetjee E. Mehta. Plaintiff has not produced his books of account to show that he treated the three contracts Nos. 70, 75, and 86 really as defendant's contracts though ostensibly as Cursetjee's, nor has he shown that either in his ledger or his contract account-book he entered the said three contracts or the settlement thereof under the defendant's name. His view that he thought defendant being an insolvent could not enter into the contracts in his own name and therefore the name of C. E. Mehta was put forward is contradicted by the circumstance that immediately afterwards and in about three weeks he accepted and openly entered into contracts in the defendant's own name. Defendant, on the other hand, swears that he has no interest in the business of Cursetjee E. Mehta, and has never used that name in his own contracts. Cursetjee E. Mehta corroborates that story and says he deals to a large extent in cotton and buys cotton up-country to meet the contracts of sale entered into in Bombay. He swears the three contracts Nos 70, 75, and 86 were his own and he never consented to settle them or authorised defendant to settle them. Plaintiff did not insist on the production of Cursetjee's books of account, and has failed to show that the said contracts were not Cursetjee's. The only suspicion against their being Cursetjee's own contracts is that in the two subsequent contracts Nos 112 and 113 the remark as to the settlement of the contracts of the 14th, 16th, and 23rd March, respectively, appears in the defendant's own hand. But in the light of the explanation given I don't think, that that circumstance alone could warrant the court in concluding that contracts Nos 70, 75, and 86 were really the defendant's, or that Cursetjee was simply a nominee of the defendant. I therefore find the first question against the plaintiff, and am of opinion that on the evidence before me it had not been shown that Cursetjee was simply a nominee of defendant's, and the contracts were not his own. As to the second question there is no evidence whatever given that defendant had any authority to settle the said three contracts, nor is any inference to that effect deducible from the cross-examination of the defendant or his witness Cursetjee. On the contrary, both of them distinctly deny any such authority. The question as to authority to settle must also be decided against the plaintiff. The third question as to the nature of the agreement that took place between the plaintiff and defendant on the 9th of April is very important. The evidence on this point is that of the plaintiff alone on the one side and of the defendant and the witness Callianjee on the other. I am not disposed to attach any credence to the evidence of this witness. The conversation, if any, took place in English, and it is not shown that the witness could understand what passed at that interview. Plaintiff denies the arrangement took place at Colaba in the presence of this witness. I am of opinion that in the face of a rising market, when admittedly the plaintiff was anxious to secure a profit, and to settle or to *sell* off the 300 bales which he had agreed to buy under the first three contracts, it is very probable that the defendant who was the broker in the transactions did, with a keen eye as to the state of a rising market, agree with the plaintiff to give him a profit of Rs. 2 per candy, and to buy up from him the 300 bales at the rate of Rs. 194 per candy, taking upon himself the risk of the market. That view is supported by the correspondence. In his letter of the 12th April the plaintiff writes to the defendant : "I shall feel ever grateful for the trouble you have taken in *selling off* my 700 bales of cotton." These 700 bales included the 300 bales in question, and it will be noted that the word is *selling* and not *settling*. Plaintiff also wrote on 24th May : "The 300 bales I sold on the 9th April is the settlement of 300 bales I purchased from Mr. Cursetjee E. Mehta." Defendant again in his solicitor's letter of the 17th April wrote to plaintiff : "You did not then nor do you now raise any question about the first two contracts [112 and 113] as you know well that *you make a profit* thereon." It is admitted by the defendant's counsel that the plaintiff was to get the profit if the transaction stopped there, but it is contended that he was not entitled to the profit because it was agreed between the parties on the 9th of April that on obtaining the dated delivery order from Cursetjee E. Mehta the plaintiff was to pass it on to the defendant, and that was not done. Defendant in his cross-examination admits "there was a profit on the contract of the 9th April. I was to pay the profit if nothing further was done. That profit was Rs. 2 per candy." On the evidence I am not disposed to hold that the defendant by his contracts of the 9th April, Nos 112 and 113, made a further condition with the plaintiff that the said profit was payable only in the event of the latter accepting the cotton or the delivery order from Cursetjee and passing the same on to the defendant. The very fact that within a week from that date and fully nine days before the due date the defendant entered into two new contracts Nos 127 and 128 as *principal* agreeing to sell to the defendant the very same 300 bales of cotton, which he had agreed to buy coupled with the circumstances that in his counterfoil-books these contracts Nos. 127 and 128, respectively bear the remark, "Settling contracts Nos 112 and 113," makes it plain to my mind that such a condition could never have been intended or explicitly agreed to when the contracts of the 9th of April were effected. And I am further of opinion that by entering into the settling contracts Nos 127 and 128 the defendant took it out of the plaintiff's power and at any rate rendered it thoroughly unnecessary to send on the delivery order (if any received from Cursetjee) to the defendant. When the contracts Nos 112 and 113 were settled by Nos. 127 and 128 before the due date it was unnecessary and superfluous to pass on any delivery order tendered by Cursetjee a week after the settlement of the 16th April. This being my finding the only question now left for decision is as to what amount is payable by the defendant to the plaintiff on the purchase by him of contracts Nos. 70, 75, and 86, by the contracts of the 9th of April (Nos. 112 and 113). I am of opinion that he should pay the agreed profit of Rs. 2 per candy less 5¼ per cent. discount, viz., Rs. 283-8 as claimed in the first suit with costs Rs. 45 for the plaintiff's counsel. I am likewise of opinion that contracts Nos 112 and 113 were settled by Nos 127 and 128, and that the defendant in the cross-suit should pay to the plaintiff in that suit, Rs. 354-6 with professional costs Rs. 45, that being the difference between the rates (in contracts Nos 112 and 113) at which the defendant agreed to sell the 300 bales to plaintiff, and the rates in contracts Nos. 127 and 128 at which the defendant agreed to buy the same cotton from the plaintiff. 13792 H.—Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 283-8, and costs Rs. 45 professional costs. 14,082 H.—Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 354-6, and costs Rs. 45 professional costs.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—George Kift Winter, M. Inst. C.E., M.I.E.E., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, and George Bliss Winter, A.I.E.E., Assistant Engineer, Nilgiri Railway, Coonoor, for improvements in block working, more especially applicable to Single Lines ; Henry Livingstone Sulman of London, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of ores ; Henry Glass (Gardener), care of E. Eaton, 27 Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C., for improvements in or relating to Iron Structures ; Orbacio Profirio Appleyard of Grafthouse, Halifax, in the County of York, England, Gentleman, and Louis Pohlmann Foster of Heath Royde, Halifax, aforesaid, Gentleman, for improvements in Fasteners for stretching and for securing card clothing to the Flats of carding engines ; Willans and Robinson, Limited, of Ferry Works, Thames Ditton, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineers, for improvements in metallic joints for boilers and other apparatus ; Jean Rouse of Ben, Belgium, Sculptor, for a new or improved machine for the manufacture of cigars ; Daniel McGill, of Wellington, New Zealand, temporarily of London, England, Engineer, for an improved method of and means for the compression of air or other gases ; Cecil James Dissent, Deputy Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital and School, of No. 137 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for an improved Bakery to be called the "Universal Continuous Bakery."

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—David Morgan of Elizabeth Street, Launceston in the Colony of Tasmania, Engineer, for "an improved apparatus for flushing stench traps and other pipes and passages, principally applicable to water closets and sinks." (Specification filed 9th June 1894) ; Albert Piperno, Engineer, residing at No. 87, Jaun-Bazaar Street, Calcutta, for a "Machine for pearling rice." (Specification filed 9th June 1894) ; John Wallace of 77 Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, Engineer, for "improvements in folding Camp beds and in the method of constructing them." (Specification filed 22nd March 1894).

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—11 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood ; 10 cases confectionery, B Nazerally ; 142 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 38 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.
Clan Gordon s—125 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee ; 55 hogsheads ale, The Bombay Co.
Persia s—57 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 10 kegs chemicals, M Cursendas ; 21 bales foolscap paper M Macdonald and Co.
City of Khios s—6 bales printing papers, Walter Nutter and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—250 cases school slates, K Ebramjee ; 500 cases soap, A L Hajee Sidick ; 2 cases beer, J Connell ; 6 bales printing papers, Balkrishan Seabia and Co ; 6 cases whisky, Cawasjee Brothers ; 4 cases tobacco, Joseph Soares and Co.
City of Perth s—125 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

O'Campo s—41 cases oilmenstores &c, T Akbaraily ; 35 cases whisky, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 78 cases provision, Aba Gunnee ; 10 bales writing papers, John Dickinson and Co.
Formosa s—23 cases oilmenstores, E Russooljee ; 28 cases tobacco, Warden and Co.
Oriental s—4 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 3 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co ; 3 cases medicine, Madon Sons and Co ; 6 cases books, 31 bales writing papers, 4 cases hand made papers and 1 cases cards &c, John Dickinson and Co ; 3 cases linen, Hon Secy Byculla Club ; 5 cases ink, H Cumroodin ; 1 case bitters, 5 cases brandy, and 60 cases champagne, Phipson and Co ; 4 cases soap, E Russooljee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—13 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Adarjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 4 cases writing papers, Hussoonally Jeedonally.
Rheinfels s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, H Dhunjeebhoy and Co.
Formosa s—2 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—25 cases playing cards, M Peerkhanjee ; 2 cases clocks, Marks and Co ; 32 bales writing papers, and 10 bales printing papers, M A M Shurufally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bhopal s—32 cases playing cards, Narayen Ramchunder and Co.
Australia s—60 bales strawboards, S S Nariclwalla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Singapore s—60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—27½ cwts aloes, K M Jaitha ; 20 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Oriental s—39 bales coir yarn, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Australia s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Ormidale s—75 bales coir yarn, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—260 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts onions, The Onion Co ; 24 bales twist, 45 cwts ooplate, 100 cwts googal, 7½ cwts genda horns and 2 pots rosa oil, Yan Shun and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—75 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Surat s—405 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 175 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 150 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 175 bales twist, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY AN ARMENIAN JEWELLER.

CASE DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, decided a case in which Pascol Aratoon, an Armenian jeweller, stood charged with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of precious stones, pearls, and thirteen tolas of gold, belonging to Mr. Amichund Panalal Poonamchund, a jeweller, residing at Doongersey Road. Mr. DeSouza appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster. Complainant in his information stated that he was a jeweller and resided at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill. He knew accused Pascol Aratoon, who described himself as a Persian jeweller. On the 29th of August, 1892, complainant employed Aratoon to work for him, and paid him by the work done, and also provided him with board and lodging in his house at Doongersey Road. Complainant used to entrust accused with gold and valuable stones, and from time to time advanced money to him, the accounts in respect of which were settled as soon as the ornaments were made. On the day of his joining complainant, Aratoon entered into a written agreement, wherein he acknowledged having received from complainant 36¼ tolas and 9 vals of gold and Rs. 550 in cash to make a diamond, ruby, emerald, and pearl necklace, within three months, which agreement, complainant alleged, Aratoon never fulfilled. On the 21st August, 1893, a further quantity of gold weighing 6 tolas and 6 vals and Rs. 50 in cash were entrusted to the accused to prepare a belt. In addition to this gold, complainant also gave him two brilliants, worth Rs. 900 ; eleven brilliants, worth Rs. 560 ; sixteen rubies, of the value of Rs. 420 ; and three pearls, of the value of Rs. 1,400, all of which were to be used in the necklace. Complainant further alleged that for some time past the accused had been returning home the worse for liquor, and had been growing neglectful of his work. Complainant often spoke to him about his conduct and urged him to be more expeditious in his work, but he paid no heed. On the 22nd September last, at about 11-30 p.m., Aratoon came home drunk, and complainant and his family, who were lying asleep in the house, were awakened by the noise he created. The complainant caused the door to be opened and spoke to the accused about the condition he was in, but as he grew noisy and threatened to use violence the complainant was obliged to call his neighbour, Mr. Eknath Khote, who tried to persuade accused to be calm. As he continued to be noisy complainant told him that he could not admit him into his house in the state he was in, but that he might return on the following day. Notwithstanding these remonstrances, accused ordered his servant to open his room, who went in, and having remained inside for about five or six minutes, came out and created a fresh disturbance. Complainant again ordered him to leave the place and return next day, but as he refused to do so, complainant ordered his man, in the presence of Mr. Eknath, to lock up his room and give the key of the look to Mr. Eknath. After this Aratoon left the room, but before that complainant demanded an account of his gold and valuables which, he admitted in the presence of Mr. Eknath, of having kept in his room. On the following day accused returned home and asked complainant for Rs. 300, but failing to obtain it left the place. He again called on the following day, but since then, he never turned up. The complainant growing alarmed, reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police, who deputed Superintendent McDermott to make inquiries. Mr. McDermott went to the place, and in the presence of Mr. Eknath and other gentlemen, who were constituted into a *punchayat*, opened the lock of Aratoon's rooms, and made an inventory of all the articles therein. Out of the gold supplied to accused, a half-finished gold necklace weighing twenty-three tolas and a portion of the belt, weighing six tolas and a-quarter were found. A large pearl and a smaller one were also recovered from the room, but the gold used in the necklace was of inferior quality. From the above circumstances it would appear that accused Aratoon had misappropriated the gold given to him by complainant and substituted metal of inferior quality. He had also misappropriated a pearl, of the value of Rs. 400.

On the above application, the Magistrate granted a warrant and accused was arrested at Hyderabad and brought to Bombay. He was subsequently released on bail in his own recognisance, on the application of his pleader.

Several witnesses were called and deposed to seeing accused's room forced open in their presence. The complainant's mehta was also examined regarding the accounts kept by the complainant. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said : The accused has received 36 tolas and-a-quarter of gold from time to time to make a necklace, and only 23 tolas were recovered. There is a deficiency of 13 tolas and-a-quarter of gold, which is worth about Rs. 500. He was also supplied with precious stones from time to time. They were given and returned for many months and the balance against the accused is said to be three large pearls and two diamonds for the necklace and eleven diamonds and sixteen rubies for a belt. Out of these only two large pearls for the necklace were recovered, and of the rest there is no trace. These figures are given from complainant's recollection—there is no writing and no receipt—and considering there were so many transactions for so many months—thirteen months in all—the correctness of this recollection cannot be assured as positively true, nor does the pleader prove the case so far as the precious stones are concerned, nor is there any dispute about the gold belt, which was recovered in the same state, as it was given. The whole case rests upon the fact, that there is a deficiency of thirteen and-a-quarter tolas of gold. The gold was supplied to the accused on five occasions between August, 1892, and September, 1893. In that month the accused came home drunk (he lived in a room in the complainant's house), and it was arranged in the presence of respectable neighbours that he should lock his door, and leave the key with a neighbour and return next day to settle matters. He appears to have come next day for the purpose of demanding an advance of money from Amichund, which was refused, and as he failed to get any money, he left Bombay. On this Amichund got the police to open the accused's room and to make a list of the property found. It was then discovered that only twenty-three tolas of gold were forthcoming. Two pearls were found, but no other jewels. On this Amichund filed a complaint against accused but not knowing where accused was to be found, no steps were taken until he heard that he was in Hyderabad. His extradition was applied for, and it was not until some months later that he was arrested and sent to Bombay. Accused denies that he was in hiding, but it is curious that he should not have been arrested for so many months. However, looking at the evidence, the accused cannot say how much gold he received from Amichund, although he received gold, three or four times. Twice he signed a receipt for the gold and on each occasion the metal was melted down and alloyed in the presence of Amichund, who had daily opportunities of examining the necklace, and who would not have given more gold than was necessary. In like manner, pearls and diamonds were constantly being given to accused to be fitted into their gold sockets and were as constantly returned, no account being kept. He denies he ever received the diamonds and rubies, of which complaint has been made, and as he has no safe place to keep such things, he argues, it is impossible Amichund would have allowed him to keep them lying about his room or in an ordinary box or cupboard. The accused had promised to make the necklace in three months, and yet after thirteen months it was not nearly finished. Accused explains this by saying he was constantly interrupted and employed upon other works. If Amichund's recollection is to be trusted, he gave two brilliants to accused for the necklace and did not take them back for five months. He also gave him three pearls about a month before accused left the room. Two of these pearls were recovered from the room. Accused explains he never received the diamonds, and that he received two pearls on the very day of the quarrel. I believe that the accused did receive thirty-six tolas and-a-quarter of gold and that only twenty-three have been accounted for ; yet I cannot conclude, merely because there is a deficiency, that the accused is criminally responsible for it. He may be responsible civilly, but stricter evidence is required to convict the accused of having criminally misappropriated it. For the last five or six months, gold was not given to him. Amichund often saw the necklace and would easily have seen that it did not contain the gold supplied, yet he never asked for an explanation nor is it probable that he would have allowed accused to keep valuable diamonds and pearls insecurely in his room, instead of securing in the proper office safe, and this not only for a day or two but for months without any inquiry. There are no accounts at all regarding the diamonds and pearls, and as for the gold the accounts are not clear. Some of the items are entered regularly in the accounts and others are not entered except as memoranda, because they were supplied from Amichund's private stock. Considering all the circumstances I am not able to conclude that the evidence would support a criminal charge. The accused must, therefore, be discharged.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	47	17	98	18	7	17	32
Tuesday, July 3rd	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	12
Total	23	47	18	03	18	11	17	44
Total fall to July 3rd, 1893	31	20	31	32	31	13	29	10
Total fall to July 3rd, 1892	12	73	12	61	13	08	14	25

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 2nd July :—

	Ghadeehi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered	8	79	12	57	17	98
Sunday, July 1st	0	33	0	33	1	35
Total	9	72	12	90	19	83

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 29th June :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	11	66	Nasik	3	66
Raver	7	17	Deolali	5	60
Nimbora	7	60	Ghoti	18	45
Bhadli	6	38	Nargaon	5	52
Jalgaon	7	9	Warangaon	7	31
Sirsoli	15	71	Hotgi	0	29
Mhasawad	10	8	Mohol	1	22
Maheji	3	90	Madha	1	30
Pachora	3	52	Barsi Road	0	83
Kajgaon	3	47	Kem	0	0
Naydongri	5	24	Jeur	1	61
Chalisgaon	5	15	Pomalwari	1	90
Nandgaon	1	87	Liksal	1	47
Manmar	2	37	Lonauli	33	14
Lasalgaon	0	48	Dhond	1	13
Khervadi	2	94	Talegaon	7	50

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 30 BALES WHITE FOOLSCAP PAPERS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows :—

By order of the co cerned and on account and at the risk of Missaheb Abdoolally Missaheb Shurufally—

7621-34—7699-75—30 b les each containing 50 reams white foolscap paper, 9, 11, 13, and 15 lbs per ream.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT MALABAR HILL, NEA BANGUNGA TANK.

By order of the Receiver appointed in suit No. 178 of 1894, Gungadass Vijbhookhandass and others...Plaintiffs.

vs.

Tapibai, widow of Munguldass Tapidass trading under the name of Tapidass Manordass .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, &c.

The property will be on view from Thursday, the 5th inst.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 4, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 1 p.m.—

A lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF COAL ASHES, IRON SCRAP, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Love Grove Pumping Station, World, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., consisting a quantity of English coal ashes, country coal ashes, clinkers and iron scrap, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 4, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH CHAWLS at Clarke and Arthur Road, Jacob Circle, near the Mahaluxmee Station.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and by order of the concerned, the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, together with the 5 large blocks or chawls of building, built and standing thereon, situate at Jacob Circle, Clarke Road, containing by admeasurement about 2,236 square yards, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipality under Ward Nos. 48, (6), 48 (6), 48 (10), 48 (11), 48 (12), and Street Nos. 68G, 68H, 68I, 68J, 68K, and bounded as follows:—On the east, north and west by the Fazendari roads and on the south by Clarke Road.

The property yields an annual rent of Rs. 2,400.

LOT No. 2.—At 5 p.m., on the Same Day, on the premises.—

All that Fazendari piece or parcel of land, together with the 6 large blocks or chawls of buildings standing thereon, situate at Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, containing by admeasurement about 2,600 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Municipal ward No. 7314 to 7319 and Street No. 181, 183, 185, 187, 189 and 1, and bounded as follows :—On the east by property of Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee, on the west by the water-pit, on the north by the compound of the Municipal Hospital, and on the south by the Fazendari land.

The property yields an annual rental of Rs. 2,250.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 English-built dog-cart, by Kesterton.
1 C. B. bay pony, 9 years old, about 13·2, goes in harness and saddle.
1 powerful chesnut Arab, about 14·1½, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 4, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NOWROJEE HILL ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ruttonsey Bhimjee, and on account of the risk of the estate of the late Hussan Mahomed, the mortgagor, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of ground, together with the dewlling-house standing thereon, situate on the Nowrojee Hill Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3811, and street Nos. 164 and 166, containing by admeasurement 133 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Nowrojee Hill Road, on the west by the Kanda Street, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the halalcore passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE DOUBLE ROLLER OIL MILL.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gram and Barley Stores Depot, Colaba Causeway.

1 large double roller oil mill, with pan, pipes, powerful lever press, large kettle, &c., complete.

Now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, the valuable and substantial-made black and teakwood, dining and drawing-room furniture, double and single miror-door almiras, set of plush and tapestry-lined sofas and chairs, handsome cheoglraphs, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c.

Also on account of the concerned—

An invoice of superior bentwood furniture, such as chairs, sofas, rocking and easy chairs, folding-sofas and chairs, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 3 PIECES OF VACANT LAND AT MAHIM.

On TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Purshotum Murarjee and Davidass Monarjee, and on account and at the risk of Nanabhoy Gunpatrao, Balajee Gunpatrao, and the estate of the late Saraswatibai, widow of Gunpatrao Pandurang, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of January, 1892, the following properties, viz :—

FIRSTLY.—All that vacant piece of pension and tax land or cart called Bhendy Bunder, situate at Mahim, containing by admeasurement 3 wheels or 9334 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Shai Mingie, on the east partly by the property of Lala Gopal and partly by the vacant ground of the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, on the south by public passage and on the west by the property of the said Shai Mingle, which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nanabhoy Gunpatrao and Balajee Gunputrao and their tenants and are registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 539, new No. 4407, and wew No. 4407, and now survey No. 1-109.

SECONDLY.—All that vacant piece of sweet batty ground, situate at Mahim, containing by admeasurement 1020 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on north by batty ground of Jao Joorun De Melo, on the east by the G. I. P. Railway Lines, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by the batty ground of Dader Bhajer, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nanabhoy Gunputrao and Balajee Gunputrao, and are registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 539, new No. 4407, and new survey No. 1-109.

THIRDLY.—All that vacant piece of sweet batty ground, situate at Mahim, containing by admeasurement 1100 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the ground of Jao Joorun De Melo, on the east by the batty ground of Sans Minguel Church, on the south by a public passage, and on the west by G. I. P. Railway Line, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nanabhoy Gunputrao and Balajee Gunputrao, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 119, new No. 3398, new survey No. 3-1333, 2-892, 2-892.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 4, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

IN DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA, GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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Price List free on application.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion and spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,
HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at ,, 1 8 ,,
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
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THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 5-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 20-0, and Rs 50.

FLOWER SEEDS in Collections, at Rs. 2-0, Rs. 3 Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8 and Rs 10.

All Collections, Packing and Carriage free to any part of India.

CHOICE BULBS.

Gladioli, Anemones, Ranunculi, Liliums, Achimenes, and many others.

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Cloth Rs. 5; Paper Cover, Rs. 3-8.

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TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

SUPPLYING the figures missing from last Friday and Saturday's telegrams, Reuter wires, under yesterday's date that the shipments of Wheat on the water for the United Kingdom were 3,030,000 quarters, or 290,000 quarters less than the previous week's estimate. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was 2,860,000 bales, or a falling off of 110,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 11,000 bales less in sight, at 287,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London had become greater by 2,000 bales at 9,000 bales.

£100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday; but beyond this news, the only financial item in Reuter's London telegram of last evening is a decline of 11-16 per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities at £55⅝; the English and French Funds, and the price of Bar Silver in London and New York being unaltered.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 30½s. per 416lbs., sellers shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; and Linseed at 38½, per 416lbs, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk. Market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales Cotton at Havre was quoted at fcs. 39 for "Good" Oomra and fcs. 46½ for Fine Broach. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 7¼ cents per lb. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·05 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Only a small business has been passing to-day in our local Cotton market, the tone of which has been quiet, with prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 500 Broach, at Rs. 206-7; and the Mills have taken 1,800 bales, consisting of 700 Dharwar, at Rs. 187; 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 293; Julgaum, at Rs. 180; Damergaum, at Rs. 196; Bengal, at Rs. 159; and Wudwan, at Rs. 188; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 187 per candy.

WHEAT has also been quiet in tone, with enquiry from shippers on only a small scale, and business accordingly. Prices have declined one-half to an anna per cwt., and we now quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	4	4 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,,	4	2 0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,,	3	13 0	,,
Red Delhi.....	,,	3	6 0	,,
Hard Yellow.....	,,	3	14 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3	11 0	,,
Hard Red.....	,,	3	8 0	,,

SEEDS have been taken to-day to a moderate extent or export in a steady market. We quote an dvance of half-an-anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, other escriptions being unchanged in value as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	7-14-6 to	8-0-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	6-4-0 ,,	6-5-0	,,
Do. Do. Cawnpore	6-1-0 ,,	6-3-0	,,
Do. Red Do.	5-15-0 ,,	6-2-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	3,879 bales.
Wheat.....	25,797 cwts.
Linseed.....	14,810 ,,
Rapeseed.....	22,800 ,,
Poppyseed.....	3,276 ,,
Groundnuts	9,575 ,,
Castorseed.....	4,934 ,,
Rice.....	18,19 ,,

FREIGHTS remains dull, with no demand to speak of for tonnage. Business has been done for August shipment, to Antwerp, at 15s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 31-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate a little was given, the quotations then receding to 1s. 0 15-16d. for both media of remittance, at which we heard of no enquiry. For three months' sight Credits the rate opened at 1s. 1 1-16d.; but no Bills being offered thereat, 1s. 1 1-32d. was quoted before long; but even at this reduction we heard of but little being done, the market closing quiet as follows, the rate for Bank remittance being the same ready as forward :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 0 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 0 31-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·37.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103½ for Fours for Money and 103 5-16 for Account; but the market has been virtually closed to-day owing to the death of Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel. Closing quotations, however, may be taken as 103 3-8 for Fours for cash; and 103 3-16 for this month's settlement, 102 has remained the rate for 3½ per Cents; and 102 5-8 for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842.

SHARES.—This market has also been closed to-day for the reason given above.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Sierra Leone-Accra interrupted and telegrams for places South of Accra can only be sent via Aden and Zanzibar.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	12	56 p.m.	18	3
Teheran	2	2	23 p.m.	..	28
Suez	3	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 3rd July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	9	...	1
,, Karachi.....	..	18	...	1
,, Madras.....	...	22	...	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 26, as compared with the statement of June 19, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 19. Rs. A. P.	June 26. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,88,386 15 6	2,12,26,811 9 4
Other Deposits, &c.	3,73,40,028 3 1	3,82,45,263 5 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,60,390 12 4	4,85,070 0 2
Sundries	35,70,593 14 0	33,84,607 1 0
Rs.	8,85,59,399 12 11	8,89,41,752 0 1
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	1,01,42,271 0 0	1,00,28,830 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,80,838 8 0	54,73,458 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	1,12,11,270 6 3	1,01,29,447 9 4
Credits on do.	86,13,902 15 0	82,80,473 6 8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,30,57,303 5 10	2,31,99,065 6 8
Balances with other Banks	5,63,511 4 10	5,98,009 6 4
Bullion	1,129 1 5	1,073 9 5
Dead Stock	13,01,480 11 11	13,01,788 2 5
Stamps	9,155 7 6	9,810 4 6
Sundries	18,53,976 6 7	16,55,655 9 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,02,38,100 13 2	1,22,32,594 9 0
Do. at Branches ..	1,61,36,459 12 5	1,60,43,745 14 6
Rs.	8,85,59,399 12 11	8,89,41,752 0 1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to June 26, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office....	5,45,718	Dec.
Do. at Branches.....	3,24,143	Inc.
Other Deposits.....	9,05,235	do.
Post Bills	1,75,320	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	20,821	Dec.
Loans	10,81,823	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,33,430	do.
Mercantile Bills	3,41,762	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	19,84,493	do.
Do. at Branches	1,43,714	Dec.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DALAL.—July 3, at her residence, opposite Wadia's Fire-temple, Chandanwadi, Bombay, Bai Goolbai, widow of Rustomjee Dadabhai, and mother of Merwanjee Rustomjee Dalal. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at 7-30.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

FACT.—We cannot undertake to rectify our contemporary's mistakes. The letter should have been addressed to the editor of the journal you complain of.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1894.

THE tree-marking business in Behar has, on the whole, been soberly and sensibly regarded by the press of this Presidency. The *Mahratta* observes that "the incident teaches us how things may be done in a mysterious way in India. The condition of the masses is by no means satisfactory, but we do not think that tree-smearing is in any way an indication of any political disaster or discontent of the masses." The *Dnyan Prakash* is of opinion that "the mysterious marking shows that in times of need such things can be done quite mysteriously, and that to do them combinations could be formed equally mysteriously." And the *Subodha Patrika* writes that "the wide extent of the region over which they extend indicate the co-operation of numerous hands working for a common purpose; but that they show a treasonous intent it is difficult to believe." In marked contrast, however, with the thoughtful comments of most of the papers, comes an indescribable article in the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, in which, amidst a curious medley of metaphors about "hares" and "camels," and "hobgoblins" and "hatching" and "inner consciousness," the notion that there is any feeling of unrest in India is ridiculed. But the strangest remark of all is, that the *Kaiser-i-Hind* itself is *humiliated* by the falsified condition of the Anglo-Indian mind. The humiliation, we fear, is not of a very contrite character, for it finds expression in such choice terms as the following—all applied, of course, to English officers or English Governments—"mental imbecility," "sheer prejudice and official cant," "hysterical cry," "base and impotent malice," "moral turpitude," "reckless and malicious charge," "base aspersions," "deliberately manufactured fiction," "chartered libertine." If this is the modest language of humiliation, it is difficult to imagine what the *Kaiser-i-Hind* will do when a day of elation comes. But to pass to something which is at least meant to be serious, we may select the following passage from an article in *Native Opinion* :—"Ancient custom would have been a safe and satisfactory guide had the officials generally the will and the courage to ascertain and enforce it." The subject, of course, is the Hindu-Mahomedan riots, and passing over the usual charges of partiality, which, coming as they do from both sides, are the best evidence of real impartiality.

This is a good instance of the way in which a plausible-sounding sentence may be used where argument fails. Just ascertain what ancient custom is, and then enforce it. So obviously easy! Custom of course is the same everywhere: researches at Bombay will serve for use at Yeola, and researches at Yeola for use at Prabhas-Patan. It is true that in a hundred years we have not been able to ascertain completely what ancient custom is in such trifling matters as marriage, adoption, succession; but in a really important affair, such as playing tom-toms or beating cymbals, or taking a procession up this street or down that gully, of course, all interested persons, Hindu or Mahomedan, would at once and with one voice declare what ancient custom was. Then having ascertained the custom just enforce it. The world is not progressive: make no allowance for natural growth or change of circumstance. And think not of comity or concession, or any fellow-feeling among fellow-citizens—custom is right and right is absolute. And if the result is a breach of the peace, the answer of *Native Opinion* is, that "there must have been indiscretion or partiality somewhere"—just as children when they see a puzzle which they cannot understand say they suppose it is done "by a spring somehow." No, these simple solutions and ready explanations are verbal only; they do not meet the facts. In the present instance we find the following objections: It would be a matter of great difficulty and of prolonged and minute enquiry in each individual town or village to ascertain what the ancient custom was; ancient custom, though an important factor, would not itself be a sufficient guide in determining what was right to be done; it would not always be clear what constituted ancient custom. The practice of hundred years ago might have been superseded by a new practice fifty years ago, and it might be hard to say which should prevail. And if the custom were known the local police might be inadequate to enforce it, and taxpayers are not always found willing to pay for increased protection; and, lastly, every normal right of action is subject to occasional qualification. For instance, every citizen has a normal right to drive his buggy at a moderate place down Kalbadevi Road; he has however to regard the life and safety of even the blindest and stupidest person who may get in his way.

An unfavourable specimen of the Mahomedan view of ancient custom in this matter is found in a letter which the *Bombay Samachar* has been liberal enough to admit to its columns. The Hindus will certainly lose nothing either in argument or in sympathy by the publication of this letter. Its exorbitant claims were not needed to show the difficulty of arriving at any settlement of past practice. But its utterly unconciliatory spirit, and the way in which matters, nominally of religion, are twisted into means of aggression, are calculated only to put the Mahomedans in the wrong in the eyes of disinterested persons. The Mahomedans might well be "anxious" if they had no better representative than the editor of the *Muslim Herald*, who is the writer of the letter in question. Controversialists on both sides would do well to remember Dr. Johnson's aphorism that you diminish all that you exaggerate. When arguments and claims are pushed to extremes, they are in the perilous position of an army extended over too long a line; their weakness becomes apparent to the vigilant enemy, and even to the most friendly observer. For our own part, we have been careful to avoid any tendency to exaggerate the faults of the Native Press. Had we believed that our Native contemporaries are incorrigible, we should have deemed it a waste of time to address to them words of friendly counsel and remonstrance. We are glad to say that the spirit in which we have approached the subject has been recognised and reciprocated in many quarters. The *Gujerati* devotes over a page to the discussion of the question whether the Indian press is open to the imputation of an inherent propensity to violence of language, and to unreasoning abuse of the Government whether right or wrong. The subject is handled on the whole in a fair spirit, strongly evinced in the candid acknowledgment that "the Anglo-Indian press has a mission to perform in the way of rearing well-informed, sober, and honest journalism in this country." The compliment is, of course, meant to drive home the allegation that if "the Indian press be demoralised to a certain extent—" which thus appears to be implicitly admitted—"the fact is due to the deplorable example set by" some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. Some specimens of journalistic rhetoric which are amongst the things that, we readily concede, would have best left unwritten, are adduced to support the contention that "if the Bengal press writes a little strongly it is because of the pernicious example" set them by the Anglo-Indian papers in question. Another factor in the production of factious and unscrupulous writing is stated to be due to the unsympathetic coldness of the Government to the words of truth and soberness which the writers would fain address to the powers that be, if only they would be listened to :—"A few Native papers, seeing that they meet with no sympathy at the hands of Government, in sheer disappointment become less moderate than they should be, and imitate the language and spirit of the more violent and unscrupulous section of their Anglo-Indian contemporaries. In this way, the example of Anglo-Indian writers is demoralizing the Indian press to a certain extent. The latter might err through ignorance or insufficient information, but it has no inherent propensity to be violent or abusive towards Government." If the use of unscrupulous imputation, couched in virulent and abusive language, be an evidence of demoralisation, the Native writers in question would do well not to follow the example of those whose violent and unscrupulous conduct they deplore and reprove.

SIR FRANK FORBES ADAMS, in giving his gracious permission to the Government of India to re-impose an import duty on cotton goods if a countervailing excise is levied on the products of Indian mills, has been too magnanimous for the Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The day before the mail left the Directors threw overboard the policy enunciated by their Chairman—a proceeding which has met with the hearty approval of the cotton merchants. The commercial notes of two leading Manchester papers for Friday, June 15, state that "widespread satisfaction has been given by the action taken yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce in passing a resolution condemning the re-imposition of the import duties on cotton piece-goods and yarns in India as an injurious interference with trade, even though a countervailing excise duty should be placed on similar goods in India. It is hoped that no such course will now be adopted." This is an important item of intelligence to which the Government of India would do well to give heed, as indicating how selfish and sordid are the motives by which the Manchester ring is actuated. Exchange may dwindle, the financial position of the country on which Manchester so largely depends may be desperate—the cotton monopolists still demand that they shall be treated on better terms than any other industry; they still declare for "free imports at any price." The action of the executive of the Manchester Chamber—approved as it is by outside opinion—proves how futile is any attempt to come to terms with Lancashire. This being so, her Majesty's ministers should boldly face the question whether the interests of an Empire should any longer be subservient to those of a single home industry. The Bombay Chamber has appointed a committee to consider the present aspect of the question, and there can be no doubt that this committee will support the members of the Millowners' Association in the memorial now being prepared in accordance with the resolution passed at the annual meeting, that the imposition of an excise cotton duty would be unjust, unwise, and impolitic. It is to be regretted that the forthcoming visit of the Finance Minister to Bombay will only extend from Saturday to Monday—a period altogether inadequate for Mr. Westland to learn the strength of the feeling existing in commercial circles respecting the unjust favouritism which allows Lancashire goods to come in free from a duty paid by all other imports.

CONSEQUENT on the prevalence of enteric fever in Poona and Kirkee, during 1892-93, a special committee was appointed to investigate the matter and suggest a remedy. The Quartermaster-General, as we informed our readers at the time, attributed the increasing prevalence of the disease to the unprotected condition of the Kharakwasla Canal which was liable to pollution. The committee which was composed of four medical officers and three sanitary engineers, and representatives of the Poona Municipality and the Cantonment Committee, with the Collector of Poona as President, had instructions to enter thoroughly into the question of the water-supply to Poona and Kirkee, to report what measures are now adopted to maintain the purity of the water, and to prevent pollution, as to the efficiency of such measures, and what further measures, if any, are necessary. The question of the fencing of the Mutha Canal was to be considered, and whether prickly-pear hedges are suitable for such a purpose. The committee was also to consider whether there was foundation for the allegation that the unhealthiness of Poona since the water from Lake Fife was introduced was in any way due to the saturation of the soil round the station by the use of the water for irrigation and to the want of a proper system of drainage to carry off what is used in the City and Cantonment for domestic and municipal purposes. These were the general instructions, but specific orders were also given as to the inspection of residences and their surroundings where deaths had occurred. After a long and painstaking enquiry the committee found that though the water supplies were capable of being polluted, the supposed unhealthiness of the Poona Cantonment was not such as to cause alarm. As a consequence of the report his Excellency the Governor-in-Council observes that there does not appear to be any necessity for a large expenditure on the Poona water-supply beyond what is being carried out; that the water at present is good, and the filtration works now in progress should lead to still better results. When the proposals as to the improved distribution and the better protection of the canal from pollution are carried out Government thinks little will be left to be desired. Government still has under consideration the recommendation of the committee that a proper sewage and subsoil drainage scheme for the Cantonment and City of Poona be taken in hand, as also the recommendations that all irrigation within the limits of Poona city be discontinued. The committee further recommend Government to encourage the establishment of regimental dairies, and Government accordingly expresses its approbation. Though believing there is no cause for alarm as to the healthiness of the Poona Cantonment generally, his Excellency-in-Council is unable to view without anxiety the undoubted increase of late years in the number of cases of enteric fever. There is no evidence to show that it is due to the existence of the canal or the water it carries into Poona, while the absence of the disease from the European schools and the Yerrowda Jail are held to show that the origin of such cases must be sought for in some other cause than that affecting the community generally. Here the work of the committee ends however. Whether the recommendations when carried out will have the effect of mitigating the disease time will show.

MESSRS. ROWE AND KELLY, the representatives of the Victorian Government, who recently visited this country in the hope of establishing a direct Indian and Australian trade, have sent in their report to Melbourne. Particular enquiries, they say, were made at Calcutta, with the object of ascertaining wh

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LEGACY DUTIES.

LONDON, JULY 3.

In the House of Commons, last night, the motion of Sir W. V. Harcourt whereby the duty on legacies paid in the Colonies is to be deducted from the estimate of duty in Great Britain, was passed without a division.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

The Commons have adopted the Spirit Duty, and the Budget has passed through Committee by a majority of thirteen.

A LIBEL CASE.

In the libel case of Thomas Pudan *versus* Colonel Conway Gordon sanction to produce the documents containing the alleged libel was refused by the Secretary of State, and judgment was found for the defendant with costs.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

RECOGNITION OF COLONEL JARRET'S SERVICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Home Department has issued a notification to the effect that Government cannot allow Colonel Jarret to retire from the post he has held so long without placing on record their sense of the ability and scholarship with which he has discharged his duties. After reviewing his translations his Excellency the Viceroy expresses a hope that after retirement he will long continue to pursue with success his studies in which he has gained distinction.

THE LAND REVENUE CODE.

The Land Revenue Code is now being revised by Government.

CAPTURE OF GUNS FROM CHIN HILLS TRIBESMEN.

Reports from the Chin Hills state that some twelve guns were captured last week from the hill tribes, and that disarmament is still being carried on successfully.

ARMY RE-ORGANISATION.

The Army Reorganization Bill was submitted to the Military Department some weeks since. Before the Bill is, however, proceeded with, orders will be issued from the Head-quarters. The Bill will, according to present plans, be drafted early next month, but now it is extreemely improbable that the Act will come into force for a considerable time after November 1, as originally proposed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tour is now being drawn up. Nothing at present is decided, but various tours have already been submitted, which are now being considered by his Excellency.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

The Cantonment Code will be officially notified this month, and during the renewal of Colonel Sandford's visit to Simla, he and Mr. Wigley will hold consultation as to the final drafting of the Code before official publication.

THE INDORE RESIDENCY.

Mr. Crosthwaite, Resident at Indore, has intimated that he will not proceed on furlough till August or September.

SIR S. PYNE'S DEPARTURE FOR KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

Sir Salter Pyne leaves Simla, on Friday, as a communication from the Amir states that he has despatched a letter, which was awaited at Simla before the departure of Sir S. Pyne for Kabul.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Orders regarding exchange compensation allowance having reference to subordinate officials, whose claims have been disallowed or held in suspense, will not be issued until the views of the Secretary of State on the subject have been received.

A BRUSH BETWEEN THE AFGHANS AND THE MOHMANDS.

Disquieting news has been received of a collision between the Afghan troops and the Mohmands in the Kunar Valley, south of Asmar; one hundred and forty Mohmands and fifty Afghan soldiers are reported to have been killed. No details have been received yet.

SUICIDES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Sergeant Werters, of the Calcutta police, blew out his brains with a revolver, on Monday. A few days ago, he had lost his situation, and took to drink. He drank all Monday; and placing a revolver to his mouth, he blew out his brains. He was always a sober and steady man, and is much regretted.

POONA, JULY 3.

A native non-commissioned officer, named Mirza, Dafedar of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, committed suicide, by cutting his throat, this morning. The doctor, in his examination, at the inquest, stated that the deceased cut clean through the large vessels of the windpipe and a part of the vertebrae. The deceased was talking sensibly for two minutes before giving orders to his men. There is no reason assigned in the verdict for the suicide.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca from Colombo arrived here this evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Aden (extra) left here yesterday morning.

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here yesterday evening.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s. s. R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, left Aden for Bombay, at 9 p.m., on the 2nd instant.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca arrived in Zanzibar, on the 2nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	101⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5-8
Bar Silver	28⅛

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The optimism of Sir William Harcourt's speech at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce would have done credit to Mark Tapley. In justification of his almost joyous mood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer quoted a saying of the late Lord Beaconsfield—"a man whose friendship he enjoyed"—to the effect that the greatest sufferings were endured in anticipation of evils which never occurred. He looks upon the year 1893 as a phenomenal one, and says that it is not likely that this country could ever face so great a combination of adverse circumstances as were gathered together last year. He admitted there were difficulties in India, in the United States, in South America, in Australia, and every part of the world to which our commerce tended. Having passed through these severe storms, he thought there might be a better future before us. When they heard constant complaints of the ruin of trade he thought people should reflect on the meaning of the words. Trade really meant exchange of commodities, and in that respect there had been no diminution of trade. The volume of trade had not decreased. The profits of trade might be less; we knew they were less. But trade continued and continued to grow constantly in amount, and they must come to the conclusion that, although the profits might be less, trade was not absolutely unprofitable. That also meant that the volume of employment increased, for they could not produce more without employing more people. The figures in the statistical abstract showed that the number of people employed in the cotton, woollen, and other trades was much larger now than twenty years ago. Not only so, but it was accompanied by no reduction in wages—certainly there had been no fall in wages proportionate to the fall in prices. The savings of the people had also increased. The returns of 1893 showed that the greatest economy had been practised by the wage-earning classes, who had increased their savings by 7 millions, and had now to their credit a sum equal to 128½ millions. They had also invested a million in Consols during the year. He held that that showed whatever the temporary state of depression, there was nothing rotten in the state of the country. So far so good, but Sir William Harcourt should not overlook the patent fact that comfort can be extracted from the Board of Trade returns by anyone who, in his arithmetical studies, may have mastered the difficulties of simple proportion; what we want are some surer laws by which the signs of the times can be better read. We have weather forecasts in which some confidence can be placed, but as yet no one has succeeded with adequate accuracy in discerning the face of the commercial sky. Financial meteorology as a science is still in its infancy. We are less prepared for financial disasters than for hurricanes. No barometer heralds the approach of the former. Still, although not recovered from the despondency produced by the past bad luck, the country will receive gladly the more hopeful assurances of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We are regaining strength after our financial sickness without the aid of the quack.

The prices of commodities, as tested by Mr. Sauerbeck's index numbers, are still falling, and were lower in May than they have been at any time since the period 1867-77, which is fixed upon as the base line. What is it all going to end in? asks a financial paper, that takes a less roseate view of things than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the appreciation of gold goes on much further we shall be able to buy half Regent Street for a few sovereigns. All very well for the consumer, but not encouraging for trade. Low prices mean stagnant conditions, unemployed money, commercial lethargy, and ultimate distress. What is the good of cheap silk or cheap cotton to a man who is out of work, and cannot earn anything to buy them with? It looks as if we were speeding to a time when there will be a glut of everything—except employment. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that the depression in trade has affected the coal trade to such an extent that the coalowners' representatives have taken the formal step of requesting that a meeting of the Board of Conciliation should be held to consider the desirableness of reducing the present rate of miners' wages. The miners' representatives are understood to hold the belief that the rules framed for the guidance of the Board of Conciliation have not been complied with, and it is suggested that the miners' representatives will not attend the proposed meeting. It is stated that the miners' representatives would agree to a reduction of 10 per cent. on the present rate of wages provided that the reduction should be coupled with a condition that after the 10 per cent. had been taken off the wages remaining should represent the minimum below which they should under no circumstances go.

While these events are occurring out of doors, the debate on the Budget goes on with wearisome—but by no means needful—length; and there are talks of the guillotine. The morning organ of the Government, however, does not think that the time has yet arrived for so extreme a measure, but considers that Sir William Harcourt might employ the ordinary closure with greater frequency. The *Westminster Gazette* notes with concern, "that the date which the Opposition are pleased to fix for the completion of the Budget is being steadily moved forward." The *Standard* now frankly says that "in the most favourable circumstances the Budget Bill cannot leave the Commons till about the middle of July." It is likely, however, that in the opinion of the Opposition the circumstances will now, every week, become less favourable, and that before the end of June the Opposition will have fixed the last week in July as the earliest possible date. That means that the Opposition and not the Government apply the time-limits, and fix the course of business in the House of Commons. The exhaustive consideration of Money Bills which we are now witnessing is a comparatively new feature in the House of Commons, and if no Money Bill or Vote is ever to be closured, any group of astute lawyers, and other experts in prolonging debate, will be able so to protract the talk on a Budget or in Committee of Supply as to leave the Government positively no time for any other measure. As to the general merits of their much-abused proposals in regard to the Death Duties the *St. James' Gazette* points out that what people are too apt to forget is the number of services done them now by the very rich, and how much is done for the land by the large landed-proprietors. It is certain that if rich men are to be fined as such—and that is the new principle of the Budget—we must lose correspondingly from the charitable voluntary taxes paid now by them as conscience-money, pride-money, pleasure-money—whatever one may like to call it. The Death Duties on landed property are so clumsily arranged as to appear in the eyes of the landowners simply the beginning of a proscription of rich men; and more particularly the owners of landed property. Even Democracy cannot "have it both ways." If compulsory taxes of the wealthy are heavily increased, we cannot hope that the voluntary taxes will not be diminished.

The interests of Bombay trade are so closely connected with the prosperity or otherwise of Lancashire that your readers cannot fail to be interested in the figure of the traffic return of the Manchester Ships Canal, which amount in the first five months to 275,700 tons. The Canal has yielded £33,701 in tolls and dues, a sum in excess of working expenses. "Maintenance" is not included in these, the works not being complete. These statements appear in a report from the traffic committee of the Canal Board, and they are coupled with a comparison of Suez Canal traffic in its first year, which seems to give the Manchester Canal the advantage. Besides summarizing the actual results so far on the Manchester Canal, the report enters into the reasons why they have not been greatly exceeded. For one thing the canal is not really finished—it is not yet the fulfilment of the project of a traffic route that must command the preference because its advantages over others are beyond question. For another thing, the degree in which the canal has approximated to those conditions has been too much in doubt for the trade of the world to trust itself to the accommodation actually afforded. Two other important points to be noted are the close of negotiations with the railway companies for "through rates" and the prospect of the canal depth being completed to 26ft. throughout. Without the railway rates the canal could not compete with older ports as a distributing centre; its traffic would be confined to Manchester as heretofore, and the Railway Commission would in the last resort have had to be invoked to remove the hindrance. As to the 26ft. depth, Mr. Bythell's observation is that, "as scarcely any of the ships engaged in the India, China, and other Eastern trades, *via* Suez Canal, and the North American trade draw less than 24ft. when laden, it is clear that no attempt to secure those trades could be made until the full depth was attained." The full depth is, however, expected to be attained next month on the non-tidal portion of the canal, and it is attained already on the tidal portion between Eastham and the Weaver. There is the drawback of a deposit of silt, through which a channel has now to be dredged, but meantime "vessels of deep draught can come up on the tide." These official announcements have been welcomed in a way that may encourage the canal board to overcome whatever obstacles may have prevented prompt and frequent statements of revenue. The immediate effect may even have gone beyond the real value of the figures, which shipping experts can best appraise. What stirs the rate-paying mind just now is the problem of making ends meet financially until the canal can discharge all obligations. A real revenue return is, *pro tanto*, reassuring. It does not refute those calculations of capital outlay which the Manchester Corporation is discussing, but the corporation figures and the canal board's figures may yet be found to harmonize, though one set raised alarm and the other allays it.

An adjourned meeting of the Manchester City Council, on Wednesday, to consider the present position of Canal affairs lasted nearly three hours. Mr. Alderman Crosfield believed that the credit and power of Manchester were as strong as ever they had been. He insisted on the necessity of unity among the directors, and urged all concerned to keep a cool head and a warm heart. Another speaker deprecated a policy of concealment as being of benefit to nobody. The ratepayers as well as the shareholders should be taken into the confidence of the directors, and if that were done, he felt sure, there was no need for alarmist statements or panic. Whilst tributes of admiration were paid by some speakers to Sir John Harwood, others spoke in anything but complimentary tenor of him. Mr. Alderman Leech regarded Sir John Harwood's speech as unnecessary and somewhat ungenerous. It had, he said, caused pain to thousands and loss to tens of thousands; it had damaged the credit of Manchester and benefited nobody. Errors of judgment there had been, no doubt, but no good could come from dwelling upon them. What was now needed was united action, in the presence of common enemies, to make the canal a commercial success. Commenting on the debate, the chief organ of Manchester trade says it is surely high time to put aside and utterly forget these miserable disputes and prepare with firm front and united counsels to face the future. It would be well once for all to bury the past till some historian chooses to exhume it for the edification of posterity. It would be still better to refuse to tolerate recriminations of any sort. On one point there should and can be no room for doubt. Manchester is not going to "cave in." Come what may, there will be no "counsels of despair." The work has gone too far to be abandoned; that is among the plainest of all possible facts. But it has also gone too far to be trifled with or made the subject of spasmodic and intermittent activity. It is for the Council to consider seriously the course to be pursued. One of its first duties will be to arrive at some trustworthy estimate of the cost which will have to be incurred in finishing the equipment of the Canal; its next to devise ways and means should present resources be exhausted. It may be found that some further changes are necessary in the directorate, or possibly in the constitution of the company. There is no occasion for feverish haste, but unity of action must be attained at once. As regards the prospects of the Canal there is no reasonable ground for discouragement. Nor need we yet take any very dark views as to pecuniary responsibilities, though it may be well to remember that those upon whom any future burden would fall have the best of reasons for doing their utmost to send traffic to the Canal.

"Trade Prospects at the Antipodes" formed the subject of a most instructive lecture given at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce by the Hon. James Inglis, Member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. He spoke hopefully of trade prospects at the antipodes, and expressed his belief that the gloomy period of depression and disaster from which they had been suffering in Australia was rapidly coming to an end. The Protection bubble had burst, and the people were learning to look to the natural sources of all solid progress—the land, the minerals, the forests, and the teeming natural wealth of the country—on which to found a safe fabric of sound industrial prosperity. Three years ago the balance of trade in favour of the colonies was only some £600,000; now it was close on twelve millions. The exports in all the colonies had increased over the imports by enormous leaps and bounds. In Queensland, for instance, their excess of exports over imports in 1893 amounted to 4¾ millions of pounds sterling, and in New South Wales the figures actually exceeded this immense proportion by nearly an extra quarter of a million sterling. Though the value of house property in the great cities had undoubtedly shrunk, though rents had decreased in many instances fully 50 per cent., the value of rural lands had more than maintained its former high standard. Everywhere great pastoral tracts were being rapidly thrown open to farming settlement of the best kind. This exodus from town to country was already producing its inevitable result in the enormous increase of exports. The gold output was everywhere increasing, greater adaptation was being made of improved scientific and mechanical methods in the winning of minerals, greater attention was being paid to the utilisation of by-products. He went on to say that the happiest relations existed between the employers and the employed.

It is not unlikely that the present extremely low rate of interest obtainable in the loan market and the high prices of the best stock exchange securities carrying a fixed rate of interest, are giving a stimulus to the purchase of real estate. It is certain, at any rate, that, within the last few weeks, the demand for both urban and rural property has become distinctly stronger. In London the biddings at the auction sales have been much more spirited, and a good business has been done, both there and by private arrangement, in large and small lots alike, the demand extending equally to freehold and leasehold premises. In the country, too, agricultural land and buildings have sold well. The comparatively steady condition of the building trades in the midst of the prevailing industrial depression may, with some confidence, be attributed to the low rate of interest and the large amount of money in the loan market. Activity in the building trade proceeding from this source is, however, obviously far from being as satisfactory as that which comes from a prosperous state of trade and industry.

A company has been formed for establishing a factory at Tlacotalpam (State of Vera Cruz), for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of cotton-seed oil, with machinery imported from the United States. It is expected that the factory will be in complete working order before the end of the year, and it is intended to export the crushed seed to England in the form of cakes for feeding cattle. It is also probable that the company will undertake the extraction of oil from the coyol and the castor bean.

The long-continued scarcity and dearness of good coffee give importance to a report in the *New Bulletin* of progress in the cultivation of a new and very prolific description, of which the first plant was brought into notice in 1883. It is called the Maragogipe, a variety of Arabian coffee, and is remarkable for its vigorous growth, the abundance and large size of its berries, and of the contained seeds which are the coffee beans of commerce. The Kew plant is now of full size, and has this year produced an excellent crop. Seeds and plants have been distributed in Ceylon, Java, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Queensland. The only report of the experiments thus initiated comes from Queensland. This is, however, very encouraging, especially with regard to the high productiveness of the plants, and it is stated that a large stock of them will be raised from seeds for distribution next year. Unfortunately, the Maragogipe does not enjoy the reputation of its inferior rival, the Liberian variety, of comparative freedom from liability to the attacks of the leaf fungus, which has proved so disastrous in Ceylon. Indeed, both there and in Java the plant has suffered from this disease in common with other descriptions of Arabian, from which most of the coffee brought into the markets is grown. It does not appear, however, that the Maragogipe is more liable to injury than the related varieties, and its unusually vigorous habit may, perhaps, warrant the belief that it will prove better capable of resisting these attacks.

GOVERNMENT AND MR. SETALVAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to forward for publication in your paper a copy of the reply which I have received from Government. It is so fearfully and wonderfully constructed, that I am diffident of my ability to fathom all its mysteries. But I trust you will permit me to say, in justice to myself, that while it lays down general propositions which I have never questioned, it carefully avoids a pronouncement on the only issue raised by me. Government are pleased to remind me of a fact which they simply echo from my own letter to Mr. Charles, that I have no legal right as a Member of Council to compel any Municipality to give me any information. The information which Government give me as to the interpretation of Sections 74 and 78 of the Indian Evidence Act is also very interesting, though I am not aware that lawyers entertained any doubt about the matter. But it passes my comprehension to understand how the fact that a provision in the Evidence Act for the purpose of laying down how public documents have to be proved bears upon the question of Municipal or even other public bodies supplying such information as they think proper from their own records. Nor am I able to understand how the duty cast upon the President by Section 25 (c) of Bombay Act II. of 1884 to see that the subordinate officers of the Municipality keep the accounts and records of the Municipality according to law, can be taken to invest the President with power either to decide himself requests for information made to the Municipality or to keep back from the Municipality communications intended for them. As to the third paragraph, it is a marvel of English composition, and an University Examiner, desirous of plucking as many candidates as possible, may go further and find nothing better. It sounds mysteriously as if it were a call both on my forbearance and gratitude. But while I can understand that I am asked to forbear from trying to obtain information to enable me to discharge my duties as a Member of Council, I am not quite sure whether I am asked to be grateful for the possession of a valuable privilege—I am unable to make out whether as a member of the public or as a member of Council—which I am entreated not to exercise. But amidst all these interesting pronouncements Government do not seem to care to touch the simple issue raised by me, whether an officer of Government who is the official President of a Municipality is or is not bound to submit a communication addressed to him as President to that Municipal body before whom he is asked to lay it.—Yours, &c.,

July 2. CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

No. 148 of 1894.

Legislative Department, Bombay Castle,

30th June, 1894.

From the Honourable Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

Sir,—I have submitted to Government your letter, dated June 17, referring to Government for action certain correspondence which has passed between yourself and the President of certain Municipalities. In that correspondence you asked for copies of certain communications addressed by officers of Government to Municipalities, and you requested the Presidents to furnish you with replies to certain specific questions.

2. I am to remind you that your position in the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations does not carry with it any right or privilege outside the Council to obtain information from servants of Government or public bodies in excess of the rights or privileges enjoyed by the general public. The particular question raised by you from that position is not one that seems to call for the interference of Government. The Governor-in-Council has lately, however, pointed out that documents forming the acts or records of the act of official bodies are public documents within the definition contained in Section 74 of the Evidence Act, and clause 5 of Section 78 shows that a Municipal body in British India is an official body within the contemplation of Section 74. I am to add that Government has no power to interfere with the proceedings of the Municipalities or their officers in detail; and by clause (c) of Section 25 of Bombay Act II. of 1884 the President of a Municipality is empowered to exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of a Municipality in matters concerning the accounts and records of the Municipality.

3. With these remarks I am to observe that Government believes that whilst, on the one hand, you will readily recognise that public business would be hampered by unnecessary calls upon public bodies for information, you will, on the other hand, appreciate the privileges and rights which you enjoy with others in respect to the information which you seek.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. H. HILL,
for Secretary to Government.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

THE NAGAR PARSEE CRICKET CLUB VS. THE 40TH FIELD BATTERY CRICKET CLUB.

The first cricket match of this season was played on the Native Infantry parade-ground, between an eleven of the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club and the eleven of the 40th Field Battery Cricket Club on Sunday. The match resulted in a win for the Parsees who gained 65 and 37 for the loss of four wickets, while the 40th Field Battery Cricket Club obtained 43 and 58 runs. The chief feature of the game was the batting of Messrs. S. Y. Borgay and Sorabji Cursetji, who knocked up 13 and 13 runs, respectively, while Messrs. Jones and Scotcher obtained 11 and 10, respectively, for the visitors. The bowling of Messrs. S. M. Yoosuf, Erachshaw Sorabji (captain), and Borgay was very good. The batting and fielding of the Nagar Parsees were excellent. The following are the scores:—

NAGAR PARSEE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S Y Borgay, b Nunn	13	c and b Etterfield	3
Kaikhusroo Sarosh, b Nunn	0	to bat	
C Master, c and b Riss	7	c and b Jones	0
Erachshaw Sorabji, b Nunn	0	b Nunn	0
Sorabji Cursetji, b Webb	13	to bat	
S M Yoosuf, c and b Riss	2	not out	15
Darabshaw Edalji, b Nunn	7	run out	0
Shaik Yoosuf, c and b Webb	9	to bat	
Pande, not out	6	not out	17
Hormasji Edalji, run out	3	to bat	
Abdool Kader, run out	1		
Extras	4	Extras	2
Total	65	Total	37

40TH FIELD BATTERY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Jones, c Yoosuf, b Borgay	11	c and b Yoosuf	1
Scopes, b Yoosuf	4	c Eranee, b Erachshaw	2
Etterfield, c Erachshaw, b Yoosuf	2	b Erachshaw	3
Newman, b Yoosuf	5	run out	9
Scotcher, b Yoosuf	10	c and b Erachshaw	8
Webb, b Yoosuf	2	c Yoosuf, b Erachshaw	0
Nunn, b Eranee	0	b Borgay	7
Palin, b Yoosuf	2	b Yoosuf	9
Montgomery, b Yoosuf	0	run out	4
Rose, b Sarosh	4	not out	5
Riss, not out	1	c and b Pande	0
Extras	2	Extras	10
Total	43	Total	58

M. STAMBULOFF was one of the many Bulgarian youths who went to Russia previous to the political liberation of the Principality, and was educated partly at the expense of the Russian Government and partly on the subscribed funds of the Slavonian Benevolent Society. He is now in his fortieth year. He remained five years in Odessa. After a short time spent in one of the ordinary gymnasia, he was transferred to the Orthodox Seminary, but evinced no vocation for an ecclesiastical career. The Metropolitan of Tirnovo, Clement, was also an alumnus of this seminary. His former teachers and professors describe the youthful Stambuloff as a boy of quick intelligence; but, as a matter of fact, he never successfully passed an examination. In 1875, with barely sufficient money to pay his passage, he started for Giurjevo, and after a short sojourn there, made his way to his native Tirnovo. After the war, Stepan Stambuloff removed to Rustchuk, and on the strength of his scanty experience in an Odessa lawyer's office, set himself up as an advocate. His natural intelligence and astuteness were quickly manifested. He formed and placed himself at the head of a political coterie, who attached themselves to the fortunes of Alexander of Battenberg. Among the friends and foes of Stambuloff in Russia, no one believes that the star of the astute Bulgarian has finally set. Whatever his faults and mistakes, Stambuloff has always been a patriot.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. mail-steamer Cathay, which left Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday, is expected to arrive here, at 4 p.m., on Sunday. The Cathay left Genoa on June 18; and Brindisi on June 24, bringing the following passengers:—

From Brindisi: Col. L. W. Christopher, Lieut. A. W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. B. Robertson, Mr. H. J. Rainey, Miss A. L. Nisbet, Capt. C. W. Hewett, Surg-Lieut-Col. D. D. Cunningham, Dr. J. Kelly, Lieut. R. Muter, Mr. W. Scott-Cole, Col. A. J. F. Reid, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Mr. A. R. Simmons, Major Banister, Lieut. Brake, Mr. R. L. M. Leny, Mr. C. Pratt, Mr. T. Bolton, Capt. H. S. Showers, Lieut.-Col. P. K. L. Beaver, Capt. J Manners-Smith, Mr. D. A. Sibthrop, Capt. B. Holloway, Mr. Roberts, Capt. H. Wharry, Mr. J. Smith, Col. Patch, Mr. F. Fawcett, Major Hatton, Mr. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. D. Grant, and Mr. J. C. McHutchin.

From Genoa: Rev. H. C. Spring.

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is neither my principle nor policy to enter into controversy or argument with anonymous correspondents, as I consider it a waste of time and energy to do so, but if your correspondent "D, a Parsee," will come out in his true and full name I shall be glad to give every explanation regarding the slanderous attack he has wilfully made on the "Society for Promoting Faith on Zoroastrian Religion and Ceremonies," to which I have the honour to belong; and the recent lectures delivered by Mr. Munsukh, under the auspices of the said society. *En passant* I may mention one fact. Our society has never pretended nor ever pretends to take upon itself the credit that may belong to others. Mr. K. N. Kabraji is an esteemed friend of mine, and I entertain the highest respect for him. No doubt Mr. Kabraji has recently brought to light several instances of the evils that have unfortunately crept in our community; and however much I may differ from his views, I cannot help remarking, that if the several remedies, he has lately suggested, to extirpate the evils are carried out, there is every probability of some good arising out of the same.—Yours, &c.,

July 2. SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF PILGRIMS.

The Persian Steam Navigation Company's s. s. King Arthur, which arrived in harbour, on Sunday, brought a remarkable story regarding some mischief done by certain of the pilgrims, while on her last voyage to Jeddah. It appears that, on the arrival of the steamer at Bushire, Captain Fairweather received a telegram from the owners in Bombay to delay the vessel at that port to take on board sixty Indian pilgrims from Karachi. After these passengers were taken on board the vessel, the steamer weighed anchor, and proceeded on her voyage, but stopped at the next port to take in some cargo. After the steamer cast anchor, the captain went ashore, leaving Mr. Lockyer, the chief officer, in charge of the vessel. When the lighters came alongside, the passengers objected to the delay entailed by transhipping the cargo, stating that they would not be able to reach Jeddah in time for the *hadj*. They endeavoured to induce the chief officer to leave the cargo alone, but as he refused to do so and continued taking in cargo the excited pilgrims threw him overboard, and set fire to the cargo. Mr. Lockyer scrambled back on board, and found the passengers in charge of the vessel. He immediately called for the captain, who sent word that as he was sick, he could not go on board, and that Mr. Lockyer should put to sea and proceed to Jeddah. The vessel after touching at Aden, made the port of Jeddah without any further troubles and the unruly pilgrims were landed. Three days afterwards Captain Fairweather arrived, and took charge of the steamer from Mr. Lockyer.

THE MONSOON.

The s. s. Kestor (Captain W. Sturgen), which came in harbour, on the 2nd instant, from Cardiff, experienced fine weather.—The Bombay-Japan Line s. s. Nagoya Maru (Captain J. J. Brown), arrived, yesterday, from Kobe. She had fine weather throughout.—The s. s. Lord Erne, which arrived here, yesterday, from New Port, under the command of Captain J. Dunn, reports having experienced moderate south-west monsoon.—The s. s. Vortigern, Captain J. Houston, arrived here, yesterday, from Liverpool, via Karachi. She encountered heavy sea, and strong s.-w. winds and hazy sky.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 11th and 12 Silver Spoon Competitions, counting for the monsoon aggregate, took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday, the 30th June, 1894, the distances being 700 and 800 yards. The wind was blowing a gale, and rain came on part of the time, which accounts for the scores being below the average. The next competition will take place, on Saturday, the 7th instant. Distances 200 and 300 yards. The following are the scores:—

11TH COMPETITION.

	Score 700 yds.
Colr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	29*
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Vol W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vol	22
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt W Fyr, G I P Ry Vol	13
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	0

* Winner of Spoon.

12TH COMPETITION.

	Score 800 yds.
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22*
Sergt-Instr G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	19†
Vol W Mackesson, B B and C I Ry Vol	18
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt W Fyr, G I P Ry Vol	15
Colr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	13
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	0
Sergt P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	0

* Handicapped 4 points.
† Winner of Spoon.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for this afternoon, commencing at 5 p. m.:—

I.—Tent-pegging; (*a*) Horses; (*b*) Ponies.

II.—Jumping Competition, Ponies.

III.—Jaldi Stakes.—Ride round the trees to a point, remove saddle and home barebacked, carrying saddle.

IV.—Ball and Bucket Race.—Competitors to drop a polo ball into each of three buckets, placed about 20 yards apart, at a galop.

To avoid delay at the post entries should be made at the Gymkhana, or sent to the honorary secretary before midday to-day; but post entries will be accepted.

The German cities have been somewhat tardy in providing themselves with modern conveniences and improvements; but now having fairly entered upon the task they are accomplishing it in a more systematic, thorough, and businesslike way than any other cities whether in Europe, America, or Australia. The Germans have been in their habits of life a rather primitive, simple people. Whether in town or in country the average family income has been small, and the ordinary scale of living extremely modest. The arrangements of the towns have partaken of this simple, old-fashioned *regime* of family and social life. But a great change has come over the German nation, and nowhere is its altered character shown more distinctly than in the expansion and progress of the cities. The centres of population are growing with extraordinary rapidity by inflow from the rural districts. Simultaneously with this growth of industries and town population in Germany, there has been—arising in large part from military success and enhanced international prestige and importance—a marked advance in the standards of living, and a new demand for modern and luxurious appointments. An intense quickening of national pride has made the people and the governing authorities eager to adopt late improvements, and ambitious to rival France, England, and America in matters that Germany had before neglected. To this work of modern improvement, especially in public appointments, the Germans seem to have brought more of the scientific spirit and method than any other people.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling and a special jury.

THE RECENT MURDER IN DUNCAN ROAD.

Prag Narayen, a Hindu, of the Mochee caste, was charged with having, on the 21st May last, committed murder by causing the death of a woman, named Cooverbai, in a chawl, at Duncan Road. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Pires, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Robertson defended the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were empanelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. S. Miller, foreman.

Mr. Bapujee Raghunath.	Mr. W. R. Ray.
Mr. Goverdhundas Khatao Makanjee.	Mr. Hurri Mahadeo Bhadkumker.
Mr. Ruttonsha Dadabhoy.	Mr. J. H. Hurst
Mr. P. F. Patel.	Mr. A. S. Solomon.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, stated the chief facts of the case. The murdered woman, Cooverbai, was the wife of a man, named Trikum Jiva, who resided in a chawl, in Duncan Road. There would be no doubt upon the evidence that Cooverbai was murdered on the 21st May last, by means of a knife. It would appear that the prisoner was on visiting terms with the deceased and her husband, who owed the prisoner some money. About half-past 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st May, the prisoner went to the chawl, in Duncan Road, and had an altercation with the deceased in the absence of her husband. The occupants of the chawl afterwards heard the deceased cry out "I am struck, I am struck." Two of the witnesses saw the accused actually strike the deceased, probably the second blow, after which he ran into her room. At the time of being struck, Cooverbai was in the verandah on the first floor of the chawl. On going into the room, the accused stabbed himself. On the police arriving at the house, they saw the body of the deceased in the verandah, while the prisoner, who held a knife in his hand, and had severely stabbed himself, was found lying in the room. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where, after continuing in a precarious state for some time, he recovered sufficiently to be brought up for trial. The deceased Cooverbai was also removed to hospital, but died on the way. In the police court, the prisoner made a statement to the effect that, while on a visit to the deceased's room, he became giddy, and was then stabbed by some men who were there; and that he did not know what took place afterwards. It was for the jury, said the learned counsel, to consider whether they could believe the prisoner's statement as against the direct evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution in the face of the fact that, when found by the police, he had a knife in his hand. Assuming that the jury were satisfied that the prisoner was the man who stabbed Cooverbai, the Advocate-General said the jury had no alternative but to find him guilty of murder.

Evidence was called for the prosecution. Dr. Gallagher stated that the prisoner, on admission into hospital, was found suffering from a wound four inches and-a-half in length and one inch and-a-half in depth, on his stomach. It was a very severe wound, and the prisoner lay in a critical state for five days, and it was almost a miracle that he had survived. The wound was likely to be caused by the knife before the court, and might have been self-inflicted, or, possibly, caused by another person. Prisoner was now in a very emaciated state, being little more than skin and bone. During the time the prisoner was in hospital Dr. Gallagher had seen no indications in him to show that he was not in his right senses.

The husband of the deceased, Tricum Jiva, said that about two months before the murder, he borrowed six rupees from the prisoner who was employed as a mochee in the Arsenal. He had only once asked for the repayment of the loan, and used to visit witness'

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th June :—

Resumed consideration of a letter from Deoji Dhondoo, Peon, Secretary's Office, dated 12th May 1894, requesting that he may be allowed to retire on pension from 1st June 1894, which was referred by Trustees' Resolution for report to the Finance and Establishment Committee. Submitted certificate from Dr. T. Blaney, declaring Deoji Dhondoo to be unfit for further service. Submitted memo. by the Acting Assistant Secretary, dated 12th June 1894, showing a break of 10 months and 22 days in the applicant's service and certifying, if this break is allowed to count, that his qualifying service has been proved for 23 years and 4 days, and that an invalid pension not exceeding Rs. 4-12-6 is admissible. The papers, having been submitted to the Establishment Committee, were not read. Read proceedings of the Establishment Committee, saying that the break in the service was owing to reduction of establishment and does not involve forfeiture of previous service, and recommending that an invalid pension of Rs. 4-12-6 per mensem be sanctioned from 9th June 1894.

Resolution.—An invalied pension of Rs. 4-12:6 per mensem, payable from 9th June 1894, is sanctioned.

Submitted application, dated 21st April 1894, from Shaik Enoos, Tindal, 100-ton crane, for permission to retire on pension. Submitted certificate from Assistant Secretary, dated 22nd June 1894, certifying that qualifying service has been proved for 14 years and 11 months, and that an invalid pension not exceeding Rs. 3-11-2 is admissible. Read minutes of Establishment Committee, stating that the applicant claims to have served 28 years or since 1866, which (as service prior to 1870 is not admissible) would entitle him to a pension of about Rs. 6¼ per mensem, but continuous service can only be proved for 14 years and 11 months, which entitle him to a monthly pension of Rs. 3-11-2; and recommending that this be sanctioned.

Resolution.—An invalid pension of Rs. 3-11-2 per mensem, payable from 1st July 1894, is sanctioned.

Submitted note by the Chairman on the Steamer Coasting Trade at the East Wall, Prince's Dock, dated 8th June 1894. A printed copy of the note had, previous to the meeting, been furnished to each Trustee.

Read resolution of the Docks Committee, recommending first that the extension of the crane roller path and the provision of an additional crane at an aggregate cost of Rs. 27,260 be sanctioned, the amount to be met from the balance of the fixed annual revenue surplus; secondly, that the suggestion for the provision of light tramways for dealing with the internal traffic of the docks is deserving of careful consideration; and thirdly that the provision of additional space on the north is a necessity which must shortly be provided for, but may be deferred for the present for the reasons given in the Chairman's note. The Chairman mentioned, with reference to the suggestion for introducing light tramways for internal traffic, that it had been ascertained that as many as 30,000 carts (including carriages) enter and leave the dock per diem.

Resolution.—The estimates, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 27,260, for extending the crane roller path and providing an additional crane with auxiliary power for moderately heavy lifts, are sanctioned; the amount to be met from the balance of the fixed annual revenue reserve and to be included in the supplementary Budget to be submitted to Government in due course. The other recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 1282 M. W., dated 4th May 1894, submitting for the consideration of the Government of Bombay a representation by the Quartermaster-General, Bombay, for the provision of increased accommodation for the proper shelter of troops arriving at Sassoon Dock; and requesting that it may be ascertained whether the Port Trust are willing to provide, at their own cost, the extra accommodation required, charging rent to Government for the use of it. Submitted memo. from the Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 17th May 1894, referring the above letter to the Trustees for report. Submitted plan showing the site of the proposed new shed. Submitted report by the Traffic Manager, of 11th June 1894, stating that, from a traffic point of view, there is no objection to the shed, but that it would seem that the cost of providing any additional accommodation should be borne by Government. Read note by the Secretary, dated 11th June 1894, showing that the chances of the Trustees obtaining any advantage from the erection of the proposed addition to the Troop shed are very small as the trade has no need of more accommodation, and proposing that Government might therefore be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to erect the shed except at the cost of Government, and that Government should be at liberty to remove it when no longer required. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee, advising that a reply be sent in the terms of the last two paras, of the Secretary's note.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Bunders Committee is approved.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 4248, dated 2nd June 1894, inquiring whether a site can be made available between Bori and Uran Streets, Mody Bay, for the storage of road metal. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 21st June 1894, saying that the site which borders on Frere Road is available and may be let to the Municipality on monthly tenancy for the purpose stated; that the usual rate of rent is Rs. 7 per catty per mensem, but the Trustees may, as on a previous occasion, be disposed to let the Municipality have the use of the land at half rate, or Rs. 3½ per catty of 500 sq. feet.

Resolution.—The land may be let on monthly tenancy at half the usual rate, that is, at Rs. 3½ per 500 square feet per mensem.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 26th June 1894, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by him to Government, reporting what has been done in connection with the inspection of lights of native craft, and the instruction of their tindals in the use of the lights and the rule of the road; recommending that the appointment of the Light Inspector Syrang be made permanent; and suggesting that a fee be charged for the inspection of lights.

Resolution.—The Trustees concur in the Port Officer's recommendation that the appointment of Syrang for the inspection of lights and instructing natives in the rule of the road should be made permanent, but are opposed to the proposal to levy separate fees on native craft for the purpose. Such an imposition would be vexatious, and the outlay, being very small, may be met as at present.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 5960, of 22nd June 1894, stating that difficulties have arisen in acquiring land which have compelled the Municipality again to alter the line of the part of Victoria Road extension which traverses Narelwaddy, and that the line it is now intended to adopt will cause the line of the road on the Trustees' Tank Bunder property adjoining Narelwaddy to be moved further North; and asking if the Trustees will accept the new line. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 1519, of 25th June, forwarding plan No. 4123—K-5, showing the proposed new line of road; pointing out that it will leave the Trust 2,751 square yards more ground south of it than they require; and proposing that the Trustees accept the alteration in the line of the road if the Municipality agree to take up this area at Rs. 5 per square yard for inclusion in the burial ground.

Resolution.—The alteration increases the area of the land to be allotted the purpose of the burial ground from 30,287 to 33,038 square yards, or by 2,751 square yards. If the Corporation are willing to take the increased area at the price agreed upon, the Trustees will raise no objection to the further alteration in the alignment of the roads. Government should be advised of the alteration necessary in the figures already reported to them if this is agreed upon.

Submitted report by the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd May 1894, with regard to the complaints made of want of water owing to the silting up of basins and bunders on the north. Submitted plans showing the soundings in the Kerosine and Sind Basins and in Carnac Mody Basin, and plan No. 4121—K-5 showing position of proposed slipway at Tank Bunder. Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 19th June 1894, saying that there is little danger of boats being damaged by grounding anywhere alongside the Tank Bunder Reclamation, but that more slopes are necessary; recommending that a single slipway be provided at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,046 in the middle of the Reclamation as shown on plan in addition to the one at the north end provided for in the estimates for the coal warf at the Saw Mills property; observing that a double slope, as suggested by the Traffic Manager, would cost Rs. 2,042, but it would be no more useful than a single slope; reporting that the Sand Basin at Mazagoan was deepened down to 77·00 T. H. D. in 1885-86, but is now as bad as it was then, and estimating the cost of dredging it out again by the "Priestman" dredger at Rs. 4,200; that the Kerosine Basin, which was dredged out in 1890, has again silted up about 2 feet, and it would cost Rs. 3,000 to dredge it with the "Priestman" dredger; and that the Carnac Basin, dredged out in 1885-86 and 1886-87, has also again silted up to its original level, and estimating the cost of removing the silt by means of the dredger "Teredo" at Rs. 26,500. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee, advising that another slipway be provided at the Tank Bunder Recalamation, but suggesting, before finally sanctioning that the Engineer's remarks about it be referred to the Traffic Manager for reconsideration, specially asking his attention to the facts as regards levels along the bunder and the Engineer's opinion as to there being little danger to boats grounding anywhere along the Reclamation. The Committee show the necessity of dredging the basins, and recommend that the Sand and Kerosine Basins be dredged this season after the monsoon at the estimated cost of Rs. 4,200 and Rs. 3,000 respectively, to be met from savings or surplus, or treated as an excess, and that Carnac Mody Basins, which was last dredged in 1885-86 and 1886-87, be redredged at once at an estimated cost of Rs. 26,500, to be met from the savings recently effected in the Port Department and from the anticipated revenue surplus, and that after clearance the basin should be surveyed annually and a report made as to the rate of silt deposit; and observe that it seems desirable in future budgets to provide a lump sum annually for dredging bunders and to apply it in rotation so that each may be periodically thoroughly dredged.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Bunders Committee are approved. Further report should be called for as regards the slipways at Thank Bunder. Two might be provided at equal distances—one in the centre and the other at the north end.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Letter from the Acting Engineer, No. 1424—35, dated 15th June 1894, reporting that on the 10th instant the north end of the roof of the Mechanical Superintendent's bungalow at the Workshops was struck by lightning, doing but very little damage. Government Resolution, Marine Department, N. 132, dated 16th June 1894, directing that a notification be issued fixing the rate of port dues to be charged on vessels that enter the port, but do not discharge or take in any cargo or passengers therein, at half the rate with which they would otherwise be chargeable.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 23rd June 1894.	Total. from 1st April 1894 to 22nd June 1894.	For week ending 23rd June 1893.	Total. from 1st April 1893 to 22nd June 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	19	255	18	295
,, piloted out of harbour	18	273	18	293
,, transported.	9	201	22	243
,, attended to.	1	16	1	15
,, warped	...	16	3	23

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.

Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock ...	12	145	9	140
Victoria Dock ...	8	116	9	112
Total ...	20	261	18	252
Vessels left—				
Prince's Docks ...	8	141	11	141
Victoria Dock ...	8	121	7	106
Total ...	16	262	18	247
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock ...	15	...	15	..
Victoria Dock ...	9	...	13	...
Total ...	24	...	28	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	50	Nil.	58
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	Nil.	18	Nil.	28
Total ...	Nil.	68	Nil.	86

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During week. No.	During week. Period of occupation.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st April 1894 to 23rd June 1894. No.	Total. From 1st April 1894 to 23rd June 1894. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st April 1893 to 23rd June 1893. No.	Total. From 1st April 1893 to 23rd June 1893. Tonnage.
For week ending 23rd June 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge	...	...	...	5	1,633	5	1,246
Vessels charged on tonnage—							
S S Baroda continued from last week	...	1 d	...	...	...	...	...
S S Lindisfarne	1	2 ds	3,030	13	35,809	14	35,672
Total.....	1	3 ds	3,030	18	37,462	19	36,918

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HARDWICKE STAKES AT ASCOT.

The Hardwicke Stakes, of 2,000 sovs., added to a swift stakes of 10 sovs. each, p.p., for three-year-olds and upwards; three-year-olds., 7st. 12lbs., four 9st., five and upwards, 9st. 2lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; the winner of a race value 2,000 sovs., or of races collectively value 2,000 sovs., to carry 10lbs.; the winner of a race or of races collectively value 1,000 sovs., 7lbs. extra; maiden three-year-olds allowed 5lbs., four and upwards, 10lbs.; the second to receive 10 per cent., and the third 5 per cent. on the whole stakes. Swinley Course—73 subs.; 2 entries corrected on payment of fine. Closed November 1st, 1892.

Mr C D Rose's b c Ravensbury, by Isonomy—Penitent, 4 years, M Cannon 1
Baron de Hirsch's br f La Fleche, by St Simon—Quiver, 4 years, J Watts 2
Mr C D Rose's b c St Hilaire, by St Simon—Distant Shore, 3 years, T Loates 3
Colonel North's b c Royal Harry, by Kallwarlin—Sultana, by Doncaster, 4 years, F Webb 0

(Winner trained by W. A. Jarvis, Newmarket.) Betting: 6 to 1 against Ravensbury. Won by half a length.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE AT GOSFORTH PARK.

The Northumberland Plate, of 1,000sovs.; a handicap; winners of any handicap value 140sovs. after 7th June, at 10 a.m., 5lbs.; of two such handicaps or of one value 200sovs. 8lbs., or of any race value 500sovs. 12lbs. extra (extreme penalty); the second to receive 50sovs. out of the plate; entrance 5sovs., the only forfeit if declared by Tuesday next; 15sovs. if left in after that time, or 25sovs. for starters. Two miles. (39 subs.)

Mr P Buchanan's b h Newcourt, by Highborne—Orange Blossom, 6 years, 8st 8lbs, R W Colling 1
Mr R Sherwood Junior's br c Hawkesbury, by Hawkey—Silence, 4 years, 8st 10lbs, W A Pratt 2
Mr D S Wilson's br c Tilton, by Melton—Cydonia, 4 years, 6st, H Chaloner 3

(Winner trained by W. T. Anson, Malton.) Betting: 5 to 4 against Newcourt. Won by two lengths; eight ran.—*Asian.*

THE liberation of an English clergyman from a private asylum at Aschen, in which he has been incarcerated for more than three years, is reported by the "Iserlohner Kreise-Anzeiger." The act of liberation was set on foot by an Iserlohn gentleman, aided by the President of Police at Aschen. The released intends to remain at Iserlohn to proceed against the authorities of the house for illegal detention.

SOME anxiety, says the *Siam Observer*, of the 8th ultimo, is being felt with regard to Lieutenant Smyth, of the Buffs, who came over on a short visit to Siam, last month, in order to see his brother, Mr. H. Warington Smyth. The latter being away, Lieutenant Smyth went for a shooting trip up-country. A fortnight ago, he left Muok-lek with a party consisting of a boy and two coolies, intending to be away four days. He had only a pot of Liebig and a little brandy with him—insufficient, in the opinion of his host, Mr. Hendrie, for even that short time—but, when his absence extended to twelve days, as it had when Mr. Hendrie left Muok-lek, grave anxiety for his safety was felt, especially as Lieutenant Smyth had expressed his intention of trying to get a tiger—a dangerous form of sport with which he was unacquainted, and for which he was not too well-equipped, having only a gun and a rifle with him. It is hoped that the explanation of his prolonged absence may be found to be that he has gone on to Korat, four days' journey from Muok-lek.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A sensational story is related of a man being found at sea, which is as follows: Some days ago, while some fishermen of Porto Novo were fishing on their rafts, less than a mile from the shore, they observed something very remarkable in the sea, just in front of them, now floating, now sinking, and soon vanishing when neared. They noticed the same thing successively three days about the same spot, their curiosity being excited the more as it looked very like a human form. On the fourth day, a number of fishermen combined together and contrived to cast a big net, and fortunately succeeded in dragging the mysterious form to the shore. To their great surprise it was a veritable live human being, a perfectly healthy man looking about forty. He maintained silence to all inquiries. The whole matter was immediately brought to the notice of the district authorities. To their various questions, too, as to whether he was a convict and runaway, or a magician or a *Yogi*, and so forth, he maintained strict silence. No amount of threats and coaxing on their part availed to make him talk. He was placed under medical observation, and eccentricity was the only charge laid against him. It is further related, that in a few days his mother and wife, among others, came and recognised the person, and stated that they were a Tamil Brahman family—which, it seems, is supported by his appearance—of Sattanur near Kumbaconam; that he had shown himself to be of very eccentric habits for many years past; that he was holding the appointment of schoolmaster, and that he was missed about a year ago.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CATTLE disease is excessively prevalent in the districts of Lower Burma.

THE dates of the Agra autumn races, October 17 and 19, are to be altered, as they clash with the Patiala fixtures.

INFORMATION has been received at Rangoon concerning a District Magistrate's sentencing a Treasury Officer to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000. The charge was one of simple embezzlement.

AN Agra telegram says that a serious highway robbery has taken place in a village, a few miles out of Agra. A native wedding party was waylaid, cruelly assaulted and robbed. Many persons were injured.

A GUNNER was taken out of a train, on the 28th ultimo, at the Jhelum Railway Station, suffering from sun stroke. He was removed to the Cantonment Hospital where he died.

MR. W. COLDSTREAM, C.S., late Deputy Commissioner of Simla, is now engaged on special duty in the delimitation of Bashahr, one of the Cis-Sutlej States in the Simla Hills. Mr. Coldstream has asked to be allowed to retire from the Government service on the 1st proximo, although his term would not be completed for two years to come.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 23rd June, 1894, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 73,085, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,31,981. Other earnings (estimated) *nil*, the total receipts were Rs. 2,05,066 (including K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 3,033), or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 241-4-1. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 2,00,316-15-8, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 238-7-7.

THE terror-stricken tradesmen of Jhelum who removed their goods to a distance from the river in fear of a flood have resumed their business, but they paid, we hear, "panic prices" for the removal of their property.

ON the 28th ultimo two more girders were placed on the Jhelum Railway bridge. Crowds of natives assemble at the bridge to gaze with wonder at the celerity with which these massive girders are brought from a mile's distance and placed on the newly-made piers without a hitch or the slightest interruption to the railway traffic.

THE head of the Army Veterinary Department will, according to present arrangements, visit all the local army veterinary branches during his coming tour, unless the Army Corps scheme comes into force before 1st October, in which case the Principal Veterinary Surgeon would be permanently placed on the Army Headquarters Staff.

MR. D. IBBETSON, officiating Commissioner, Jullundur, has been offered, and has accepted, the officiating appointment of Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, *vice* Sir Edward Buck, granted furlough to England. It was expected that Mr. Finucane, of Bengal, would be appointed. Mr. Ibbetson's appointment was officially sanctioned on Saturday morning.

A CONVOY of eight elephants on the way from Dinapore up-country have had exciting experiences in their attempt to cross the Ganges to get into cantonments at Allahabad. Four of the animals were started across the river, when one apparently got cramp while swimming and sank, the mahout having a narrow escape for his life. The three survivors got on to a sand bank in midstream, and there stuck until the Chief Commissariat Officer hearing of the difficulties of the situation arrived on the spot, and by great exertions got them safely over. The other four have been left on the far bank waiting for more favourable conditions of wind and stream. At present native boats refuse to put out in the face of the strong breeze and rapid current.

FOLLOWING on the case of the officer in Dalhousie, who was recently bitten by a rabid dog, a garrison order has been issued directing that all dogs in the Baloon depot and standing camps be kept on the chain and muzzled during the ensuing two months; and soldiers have been warned that any breach of the order will be severely punished. All stray dogs in cantonments are to be shot. The city fathers think they cannot do better than apply some such rule in the civil station, and accordingly they will shortly issue a notification to the effect that owners of dogs within Municipal limits must not let their dogs loose, except with collars on.

THE agitation set on foot by the Anti-Gambling League has prominently brought to notice the anomalous state of the law on the subject of games of chance. This particular movement is avowedly aimed especially at betting on the turf; but for centuries in this country the legislation of moral reformers was directed against gaming houses and unlawful games. According to Mr. Stutfield ('The Law Relating to Betting, Time Bargains, and Gaming'), the essence of illegality at common law was fraud and excess, and that all establishments kept for gaming purposes necessarily led to excess, and a series of statutes from Henry VIII. to George IV. were only declaratory of the common law. To constitute gaming at all there must be either playing some unlawful game, or playing a game, whether of skill or chance, for money; but Hawkins ('Pleas of the Crown') points out that the statutes are not aimed at occasional gaming for recreation—as, for example, at an inn not kept for the purpose, or in a man's private grounds. The basis of modern legislation on the subject is 8 and 9 Vict., c. 109, which, *inter alia*, declared all wagers void, and 17 and 18 Vict., c. 38, followed this up by introducing the offence of "keeping a house for unlawful gaming," and imposing a penalty of £500 therefor.

THE fact that the Anti-Gambling League scored an unexpected triumph in their action against betting on Northampton race-course, has created quite a flutter in racing circles, since, as the position now stands, a bookmaker having been convicted of betting in the ring, and the law making no distinction between bookmakers and backers, the Magistrate has decided that everyone that attends race-meetings, whether he be the Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, or the Duke of Portland, renders himself liable to six months' imprisonment for frequenting a place used for betting. Of course, an appeal will be lodged, and the last of this historic contest has by no means been heard. The papers, especially those devoted to sporting, are filled with expressions of opinion as to the bearing of this new application of the very anomalous laws on the subject of games of chance. As for the meeting of the League, at Exeter Hall, on June 12, even though it obtained the support of a bishop and several Members of Parliament, it has passed relatively unnoticed, as compared with the interest roused by the Northampton Magistrate's decision that race-course betting is illegal.

NOT so very long ago, says Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, the line between the aristocracy and other classes of the community was very decidedly drawn at trade. A poor family might lay claims to gentility, and one or more of its members might now and then figure at, say, a county ball, but a tradesman's family—never. Now it is otherwise, the aristocracy themselves having stepped over the dividing line. Lord Shrewsbury and Talbot, for instance, who takes precedence of all other earls, unblushingly became a cab proprietor; "Lord Rayleigh" is the inscription that may be read on the signboard of one or two London dairies. The Marquis of Londonderry is prepared to deliver coal by the ton. "No agents"—such are the final words of this nobleman's advertisement, put in just as any trader born and bred might put them in. This descent from aristocratic seclusion into the arena of commercial conflict is not confined to the male portion of our nobility. Titled ladies under disguised names carry on millinery establishments and run *cafes*. Their dainty fingers, too, are not above manipulating flowers for profit. So generally, indeed, has the sacred thirst for gold infected the upper ten, that whereas they were wont to be accused of living in idleness, they are now accused of taking the bread out of the mouths of those who depend entirely upon business for their support.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE "Indian Spectator" says:—The birth of a son to H. R. H. the Duke of York will be received with rejoicings, not only in all parts of Her Majesty's wide dominions, nor even in those parts alone of this globe where the English language is spoken or understood, but everywhere in the entire civilized world. There is scarcely a woman, living or dead, who has been the object of such universal love and esteem as Queen Victoria. As wife or mother, as sovereign of a mighty nation, or as the head of a brilliant society,—in every capacity she has been called upon to fulfil, she has been such a model, as to secure unalloyed admiration from everyone. Her virtues have blunted even the most irreconcilable democratic opposition to royalty; and it is not a little significant that Her Majesty excites even in Republican France an unbounded enthusiasm, whenever she visits that country. India will never forget how much she owes to her personally, in public and private capacity; and nowhere will there be greater rejoicing than in this country at the happy event, which has blessed our Empress with a great-grandson. May it give her the solace which, we know, she, in common with this mortal world, but badly wants.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS DESPATCH.

The "Guzerati" states: The Poona Sarvajanika Sabha may well be congratulated on the promptitude with which it has managed to steal a march over the rest of India by holding a public meeting to protest against the one-sided and retrograde despatch of the Secretary of State for India. If from one point of view, Mr. Fowler's decision is to be deeply regretted, it must be welcomed from another stand point. Though we did not expect him or the Indian authorities to bow to the devision of Parliament, we never thought that they would deliberately try to invite fresh opposition by openly avowing the desire to keep the present monopoly intact. We welcome this feature of the despatch, because it has once for all torn off the thin veil under which the monopoly has so long been attempted to be defended. While Viceroys and Governors have disavowed the Roman policy of 'divide et impera' in their public speeches, the despatch openly pits one race against another for reasons which it is not difficult to appreciate. This game is not a safe one, and is sure to recoil on those who are playing it.

THE CONSTITUTION OF A JURY.

The "Gujerat Darpan" remarks: In a recent sessions case, where the complainant was a Parsi, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Hamilton, objected to empanelling a Parsi on the Jury on the suspicion that a Parsi Juror would be open to the influence of the Parsi complainant. There were only four Hindu Jurors available, and he was consequently constrained to take up a Parsi on the Jury. Mr. Hamilton, we are afraid, took rather a too narrow view of the capabilities and merits of the Parsi Juror. The circumstance that the objection against Parsi Jurors was in favour of the accused and that the Judge overruled himself and did accept a Parsi does not mitigate the gravity of the suspicion thrown upon the uprightness of Parsi Jurors. A similar argument would necessitate that a Jury must consist of Parsis and Mahomedans only and not of Hindus if any contending party was a Hindu. We doubt whether such a construction would be at all tenable or practicable. The Jury system has been working very satisfactorily in Surat, as may be seen from the occasional remarks passed by the different officers who held the Sessions.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Gujrati" observes:—The proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association have an interest, not only for this city, but for the whole country. The speakers were one and all businessmen and their speeches were thoroughly businesslike. They gave facts and figures which even the selfish hypocrisy of Manchester will find it hard to meet with success. Mr. Cotton, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao, the Hon. Mr. Wadia, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and Mr. Cursondas Vallabhdas proved to demonstration how the imposition of a countervailing excise duty would be impolitic, unjust and impracticable, India's fiscal policy must be regulated solely with reference to her own interests and not with those of philanthropic hypocrites in England. The exemption of cotton goods from import duties was a grave blunder, as it was virtually a surrender to Lancashire threats, and it would not be strange if English merchants, having once gauged the strength of the Indian Government, again endeavoured to thwart the people of India in another direction by insisting on the imposition of an excise duty on Indian products. It would be a gross scandal if in face of the very weighty arguments that have been urged by the Millowners' Association, the Government of India consented to throw a sop to quiet the English cerberus by sacrificing the Indian lamb.

The "Native Opinion" is glad the Millowners' Association has entered a strong protest in a manner and style, which must convince every right-minded person of the gross injustice of the proposal. Though there has been a series of financial deficits, the Government of India never contemplated a resort to cotton import duties, but the imposition of these duties, on almost all articles, except Manchester cottons, brought up the question again, and the Secretary of State is now willing to sanction re-imposition only on condition that a countervailing duty of five per cent. is levied on Indian mills. Such a duty would be just, if the proposed import duties accorded protection to Indian goods. But such is not the case. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. J. Marshall, showed that Indian mills did not produce finer yarns, and consequently no Indian finer cloths were produced. The real competition to Manchester, said the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, came from the continental countries, but Manchester being unable to counteract its effect, an excise duty of five per cent. is proposed by her to keep the Indian market to itself.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT CARNOT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: As to President Carnot he was indeed the very embodiment and personification of what a President of the Republic should be. A man of unspotted character and integrity, he was indeed the beloved of all Frenchmen. He may not have possessed that vast fund of historic lore, practical philosophy, and royal diplomacy, inherited of the reign of Louis Phillippe which distinguished Mons. Thiers, the first President of the French Republic; but he was undoubtedly the next best President the country was fortunate in having. Such a man must needs be universally lamented in and India, through her Viceroy, has done well in adding her sympathy to the loss France has sustained by expressing in fitting terms her condolence to the sorrowed widow.

Says the "Gujerati": The assassination of President Carnot by Santo, an Italian anarchist, has sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world. The tragic event has cast a gloom over the French Republic and given rise to perplexing thoughts and emotions in thinking minds. With French politics India has very little concern. But the shocking and sensational murder of the foremost citizen in France at the hands of a ruffian, who is onlyone of several that are overspreading the continent, has a wider, though melancholy, interest for humanity at large. The expressions of international sympathy which it has elicited show to what extent it has convulsed Europe. The nineteenth century is looked upon as being pre-eminently the age of advanced civilization, and it is a sad commentary upon this cherished belief that in England, France, Italy, Russia and other countries Anarchists, Fenians and Nihilists should be daily increasing to the menace of social peace and political stability.

Says the "Native Opinion":—The thrilling news of the death of the President of the French Republic must have filled the European nations with extreme consternation. Anarchism is gradually spreading, and one often stands aghast at its sad results. Unless some drastic measures are applied, no amount of legislation will cure the evil. The deceased filled a most delicate position with care and caution, but there is a mournful reward in the universal sympathy of Europe.

The "Subodha Patricka" writes:—The tragic event has called forth sympathy from all parts of Europe and America. President Carnot's influence made for peace in Europe, and he ruled the republic with wisdom and moderation. His assassination is an attack on constituted power, and the assassin is a member of a body which sets itself up as an enemy to civilization. If these misguided people have any reasonable ground to complain against that civilization, however slight it may be, President Carnot was in no way responsible for it. The innocence of the victim, his great influence in the politics of Europe, as well as the motive of the assassin, such it was, ought to send a thrill of sorrow and indignation at the diabolic act throughout the whole civilized world.

The "Dinbandhu" writes: The assassination of M. Carnot, the ruler of France, by an anarchist at Lyons, has sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world. Truly, as declared by King Humbert of Italy, anarchists are the enemies of humanity. We, in India, should say they are wild beasts, or rather the evil Rakshasas, for whose extermination the Aryan Rishis of the Vedic times prayed incessantly to Indra. The utmost sympathy is felt all over the world for the French people in their national bereavement. M. Casimir Perier has been elected as the new President of the French Republic.

The "Gujerat Mitra" states: The Italian's stilleto at work. President Carnot is no more. A thrill of horror has passed over the civilized world, and there is not a civilized country but sympathises with France for the tragic end of the amiable Statesman whose death she is mourning. An Italian, it is said, is the assassin. In the low forehead, the thick shaggy brows, the scowling eyes and the implacable revengeful temperament of the Southerner we can plainly read the inexplicable fact that the knife and the Italian are inseparable. What the box is to the bold, open faced, blue-eyed Teuton, the knife is to the dark, revengeful Southerner. The villainous agents of the Anarchist secret societies have long kept the well-to-do and peaceful section of the people of France in mysterious terror, till their villainy culminated in the dastardly murder of one of the greatest men of France.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE sale of bills in London is managed by the Secretary of State for India in Council and not by the Government of India, but from my former official position in India I have had to give a good deal of attention to the subject, and I have no hesitation in saying that of all measures that could be adopted in connection with the sale of bills the holding of them back in order to force a higher rate of exchange than market conditions justify is the most pernicious. The bills must be sold sooner or later. The holding of them back causes an excessive accumulation of bills, while at the same time by creating an unnaturally high rate of exchange, it prevents that adjustment of exports and imports which would affect the balance of indebtedness between the two countries in such manner as to make the sale of the bills possible. This adjustment is brought about by the fall in exchange, and can be secured in no other way, and to prevent the fall in exchange by withholding bills amounts to placing a bar on the coming into existence of the only condition of the market which would make it possible to sell the full amount of bills. Fortunately the Home Government did not listen to the advice of those who urged them to maintain their minimum for bills till April, May, or even June of the present year. We know what the rate of exchange is to-day, and it is not difficult to imagine what the state of things would have been if the Government had refused to sell bills and maintained, if possible, a rate of exchange of 1s. 3½d. up to the present date.

The question of the best method of selling bills immediately after the Mints were closed to the coinage of silver was necessrally one of some difficulty. I have always thought that the best plan would have been to sell moderate amounts weekly to the highest bidder, and if any minimum were fixed it should have been fixed with the sole object of preventing violent fluctuations and not with the object of forcing an artificial rate of exchange. To secure this object the minimum should have been fixed at a very low rate and maintained only for a short time. But I believe that it would have been a still better course not to have fixed a minimum at all. Even if a minimum be fixed with the sole object of preventing great fluctuations in exchange, and be deliberately fixed at a low rate, there is always the risk that it may not be possible to sell bills at or above that rate, and the prospect of benefit to be derived from standing out for a minimum does not appear to be sufficient to justify the risk of being unable to sell a due proportion of bills. As it happened, the fixing of a minimum of 1s. 3½d. had very injurious consequences. It caused a large accumulation of unsold bills and forced the India Council to borrow while money lay idle in the Treasury in India. It has added permanently to the sterling debt of the Indian Government, and it has discredited the action of the Government of India in closing the Indian Mints, because the public did not, or would not, discriminate between the closing of the Indian Mints, with the object of ultimately introducing a gold standard into India, and the special measures subsequently adopted, and which were no portion of the original proposal, with the object of forcing a higher rate of exchange than that which prevailed when the Mints were unclosed.

Serious as was the mistake which was made in this matter, it was not of itself sufficient to destroy any prospect of success which the experiment of the Indian Government may have possessed.

I have already stated that there were objections of two distinct and contradictory characters to the closing of the Indian Mints. One class of objection was based on the assumption that the closing of these Mints would produce a contraction of the Indian Currency and a fall in Indian prices, which would have disastrous results. The other class was based on the assumption that there would be, and could be, no contraction of the currency and that the exchange with England would fall to silver level, whatever the price of silver might be.

The objections of the former class have been shown, so far, to possess no force. Prices have not so fallen in India as to make the burden of debtors in India an intolerable one, nor is there any prospect of such a fall. On the other hand, though exchange has not fallen to silver level, it has fallen very low and to such an extent as must tax the resources of the Government of India to the utmost in order to restore and maintain financial equilibrium.

But the evils arising from the fall in exchange, great as they are, are very much less serious than would have been such a fall in prices in India as to seriously enhance the burden of all debts, and, it might be, to render necessary a resettlement of the Land Revenue. In the face of such a serious fall in prices as I have indicated the experiment could not have been persevered with, and ought not to have been continued even if it was possible to do so. We have, at any rate, escaped the most serious of the evils which it was conceivable might have befallen us.

On the other hand the closing of the Indian Mints to silver has been followed by a greater disturbance of trade between India and the silver using countries of the far East, and by larger imports of silver into India than were generally anticipated.

The factor in the situation which at the present moment stands directly in the way of the establishment of a gold standard in India is the great fall in exchange which has taken place. Exchange has fallen so low that it will severely stain the resources of India to re-establish financial equilibrium, though I have no doubt that that can be done even at the present low rate of exchange. Another and severe fall in exchange would, however, create a situation of the utmost difficulty, and a continuous fall in exchange, even though it were not a rapid fall, would show that a gold standard in India was an impossibility. Now the factor, which in my opinion has had most to do since 1873 with the fall in the Indian exchange, is the fall of gold prices in gold standard countries, and the future of the Indian exchange depends largely on the future course of gold prices. You all know how great has been that fall in the last twenty years; you know how low these prices are at the present time; you know that the date has arrived at which we might expect some revival from the existing trade depression and some rise in prices; and you know that that recovery is very slow in coming. I will not hazard any prediction as to the course of gold prices. I will merely say that if the course of gold prices should be the same for the next twenty years as it has been for the last twenty years, even though the total fall should not be so great, I am prepared to admit that nothing the Government of India can do will establish a gold standard in India. All their efforts will be nullified by the ground, as it were, slipping from beneath their feet time after time, and affording them no firm basis on which to work. But if there should be a further fall in gold prices of considerable amount, either immediately or after a short time, India is not the only country that will find herself involved in difficulties. I doubt if, under such conditions, the single gold standard will be maintained in any country. We are not far from breaking point now. If gold prices fall 33 per cent. it takes 50 per cent. more produce to discharge a gold debt of a fixed amount than it did before the fall took place. If they fall 50 per cent. the quantity of produce required to discharge the debt must be doubled. I doubt if debtors, generally, could repay their debts when their burden of them had been increased two-fold. I am quite sure that it is neither equitable nor politic to require them to do so.

I offer no opinion as to the probable course of gold prices in the future, and for the very sufficient reason that I have not the means of coming to a conclusion on the subject. What I venture to say is, that if gold prices continue to fall there can never be a gold standard in India, and that in the case of continuous fall in gold prices I anticipate no other result than the abandonment of the single gold standard even by those nations which now appear to be most firmly wedded to it.

So far as the establishment of a gold standard in India depends on the future course of gold prices, the Government of India are powerless. They can only wait on the course of events.

The next great danger to which the attempt to establish a gold standard is ex

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Kolnische Zeitung" (Cologne) believes that the increase of the German army has opened the eyes of the French nation to the fact that it is impossible to raise as great a number of men from a population of 37,000,000 as from a people numbering 50,000,000. Besides, the works for the Exhibition of 1900 will soon be begun, and France, or rather Paris, may fear that Germany might interfere with it. By that time, Alsace-Lorraine will have been forgotten. Thirty years is a long time.

The Chilian Government may be congratulated on their new cruiser, the Blanco Encalada, built by Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., at Elswick, and engined by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, which has just completed her official trials off the Tyne with the most successful results. The new vessel which has a displacement of 4,500 tons, is built of steel and is sheathed with wood and coppered, so as to enable her to keep the sea for some time without the necessity of being docked. At her speed trials she averaged 21·75 knots with natural draught, and 22·78 with forced draught, which results were considered most satisfactory; she was also found to be exceedingly handy under way. Her armament consists of two 8-inch breech-loading guns, mounted as bow and stern chasers, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, of which four are carried in sponsons, and can fire two ahead and two astern, the remainder being carried on the broadside; she also carries a very powerful armament of smaller quick-firing guns, and is fitted with five tubes for discharging torpedoes. She has bunker accommodation for 900 tons of coal, which we may assume will enable her to steam over 8,000 knots at 10-knot speed. Her vital parts are protected by a steel turtle-back running the whole length of the ship. She is fitted with two masts with military tops, has a high freeboard throughout, and altogether gives one the impression of being a handy and weatherly ship.

A suggestion, which is attracting attention in India, has been made to the effect that the Government should permit all its officils to accumulate privilege leave up to a total of six months, instead of three months, so as to permit of their coming home on full-pay for the above period. The fall in exchange has made leave to England on half-pay an impossibility for many married officials, and the result is that they are compelled nowadays to take their leave in India, to the detriment of their health and the work they perform for the State. The conditions of service in India have changed considerably of late years, and the leave rules, which were considered suitable thirty years ago, are so no longer. The Government of India should be prepared to consider any suggestions that have for their object the alleviation of the hardships which now surrround their employes, and we have no hesitation in recommending this last proposal to their favourable consideration.

The Chicago has had her boilers repaired, and is returning to New York in a few days to have her mast removed, and to be modernised generally. Although she is much inferior to our cruisers of the second class in the way of armament, the ship is full of 'notions' which we might adopt. She is fitted with a refrigerator and electric fans, and on a sultry night officers can fix these fans to their cots and enjoy a cool sleep. We hear that a good many men have deserted from the Chicago. The discipline is not excessive, the men get good pay and splendid rations, but no grog. By Act of Congress no distilled liquors are allowed on board United States ships, and men are only engaged for the voyage. Nearly every race is to be found among the crews—a good many English, some Germans, Norwegians, and but few Americans proper, and a good sprinkling of negroes.

Some practical experiments are being made in Berlin, under the auspices of the Army Medical Staff with a view to ascertaining what food is most beneficial for the soldier and on what diet the best marching performances can be obtained, the "subjects" being a number of students from the Friedrich-Wilhelm Military Medical Academy, who, having volunteered for this purpose, have for a fortnight past accompanied the 3rd Regiment of Guards in all its marching and field practices, dressed in the uniform of lance-corporals and with full field-kit doing full private's drill and duty, and sharing in every fatigue. They are under the supervision of a medical staff officer, and they receive the prescribed rations, and are not allowed to procure any other food whatever. Immediately after drill or practice, they attend at the Charite Hospital where their condition is officially inquired into, and before, as well as after, each turn-out their weight and pulse are ascertained, and their perspiration and excreta examined; some particularly enthusiastic ones among their number even submitting to the application of the stomach pump. The experiments are to be continued for some time.—

In the House of Commons Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, replying to Mr. Vincent, said that the formation of mounted companies in the Volunteer force was sanctioned on the understanding that no additional expense should thereby be thrown upon the public; and, inasmuch as in the scheme of mobilisation for the defence of the country the Volunteers would form part of a conglomerate force already amply provided with cavalry, he was not prepared to deviate from the original understanding by granting an addition to the ordinary capitation grant to cover the expense of providing horses.

The dinner of the Navy Club, to which Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan were invited, was a memorable occasion for several reasons. It is not, perhaps, generally known, but this club dates back, almost directly, to about 1674, when a number of naval officers of that time met to dine together at the "Vulture," in Cornhill, every Tuesday, "by one of ye clock." Among the members of this Navy Club were Sir John Kempthorne, Sir John Holmes, Sir William Jennings, Sir John Berry, and Sir John Ashby. From that date onward one or more Navy Clubs have always existed, and were generally known by the name of the tavern at which they dined, as the Crown and Anchor, the Thatched House, the St. Alban's, and so on. About seven years ago the members of the two surviving clubs amalgamated, and thus it is that the club of to-day is said to be of 1765 and 1785." Among the names of those who in the past have been members of these clubs are to be found Howe, Hawke, Hotham, Hood, Nelson, Collingwood, St. Vincent, Back, Berry, Richard, Bickerton, Barrington, Bridport, Philip, Broke, Burrard, Calder, George Collier, Isaac Coffin, Darby Digby, Duncan, Duckworth, Exmouth, Gambier, Gardner, Graves, Thomas Hardy, Harvey, John Franklin, Hoste, Edward Hughes, Hutt, Keats, Keith, Kempenfelt, Locker, Lockhart-Ross, Malcolm, Richard Onslow, Hyde Parker, Peter Parker, Peter Rainier, Edward Riou, Rowley, Charles Saunders, de Saumarez, Sidney Smith, Stopford, John Strachan, Troubridge, Yorke, and many other distinguished officers. The club has no house, but its members, in accordance with custom, dine together eight or nine times a year, on the anniversary of some great victory. Only flag officers, captains, and commanders are eligible for membership, a proposal to admit lieutenants, which failed for want of support in 1767, having never subsequently been revived. The club now numbers about seven or eight hundred members, including nearly all the more prominent officers in the three above-mentioned grades, and it may, therefore, fairly lay claim to be representatives of the fighting branch of the Sea Service, past and present.

The victory commemorated by the meeting was that of the Glorious First of June, and the occasion was noteworthy, not only because it is just one hundred years since that action was fought, and many of those who fought on that day were members of the club, but because, for the first time in its annals, the invited guests were of another nationality. It is obvious that in general, foreigners would not wish to be invited, but there is a great part of our naval history in the glory and honour of which our cousins across the Atlantic may fairly claim a share as part of their birthright; while, it must be acknowleged, that it was entirely fitting that the historian who has so ably demonstrated the real value of the gallant achievements of so many of the club's members should be its guest. Admiral Erben was unfortunately prevented by a severe cold from being present, and, therefore, Captain Mahan enjoys, we are told, the distinction of being the only guest not of British blood that the club has ever entertained during its existence of more than a century and a quarter. Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton presided, and there were present more than a hundred naval officers, forming a very exceptional gathering, to do honour to their distinguished guest.

The deferred "annexe" to the French Naval Estimates for 1895, giving particulars of the ships to be laid down and carried forward or completed during the year, has been presented to the Chamber, and is an interesting document to which we shall recur. In our issues of April 28 and May 19 we gave some details of the financial proposals, and drew attention to the fact that the sum to be allocated to contract-built ships is reduced. It is now disclosed that the number of vessels to be laid down will be comparatively small, and it is especially noteworthy that the battleship Henri Quatre (sister of the Saint Louis and Charlemagne) will be postponed until after the expiration of 1895, and that no new battleship is contemplated. The necessities of the Finance Minister may, perhaps, have dictated this course, but we may suspect that the harsh criticisms passed upon the Magenta, and the outcry raised by Admiral Vallon and the Jeune Ecole against battleships in general, have something to do with this postponement of plans that were assuredly contemplated.

AT Elbing, in Germany, are now to be seen large numbers of girls dressed in men's attire. The girls are employed in the dairy farming. Their costumes consist of a short blouse girded at the waist, knee breeches, and nether hose, with neat shoes. The costume is described as picturesque.

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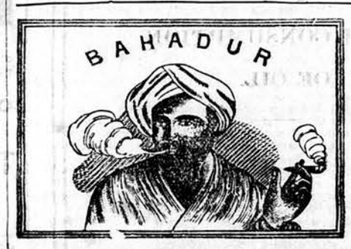

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MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS
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N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is thereforo under our immediate Personal supervision.

CARNRICK'S Soluble Food FOR INFANTS

THE BEST INFANTS' FOOD
NUTRITIOUS
PALATABLE
EASILY DIGESTED.
Contains Milk partly predigested, therefore requires the addition of water only for its preparation.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.
The Test for Infants' Foods—How nearly do they approximate to Mother's Milk.
"CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of Human Milk."—*British Medical Journal.*
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

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CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

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Requires No Cooking. No Added Milk.
A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.

The most easily digested and most nutritious of foods, made from the purest, fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley Malt.
NO STARCH. GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Makes { FLESH. BONE. BRAIN. For { INFANTS. INVALIDS. CONVALESCENTS.
WHOLESALE OF TREACHER & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such a uniform combination."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures
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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
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TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
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DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup
has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
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SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

TESTIMONIAL FROM
Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.
BLAIR'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.
Mension this Paper.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.
THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.
The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.
DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, DELICACY OF TOUCH. POWER AND PURITY OF TONE AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... Cash Rs. 875. For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.
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Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
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THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.
To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

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As Dean Swift half-cynically, half-tenderly inscribed a lock of hair from the tresses of the tender, devoted Stella. Only a woman's hair, and yet what poems, what romances have been inspired by the loveliness of a woman's hair. It is the crowning glory of her beauty, and yet she rarely displays it to advantage. The caprices and exigencies of fashion are always at work among her tresses, whether piling them up in towers, or rolling them in masses above the brows, or curling them in ringlets, or diffusing them in a frizzy mass over brow and neck, or in a hundred ways differing widely from the simple chevelure of Mother Eve. Anyhow, as Milton pictures it:—
She, as a veil, down to the slender waist — Dishevell'd, but in wanton ring ets waved
Her unadorned golden tresses wore — As the vine curls her tendrils
But whether fair or dark, there is no aid to beauty more potent than an abundant, luxuriant growth of hair, which may be obtained by using "EDWARDS' "HARLENE," the only Hair Producer and Restorer so scientific in its discovery or so effectual in its operation; and she who possesses long and beautiful tresses can afford to disregard the latest extravagance of fashion.
Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Hair.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE."
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER
Is a Phenomenal Success.
AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.
"SIR,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.
"Mrs. ROSS,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."
EDWARDS' HARLENE
Thoroughly Restores Premature Grey Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOTHING SO EFFECTUAL AS EDWARDS' "HARLENE."
"DEAR SIR,—I am very pleased to say that your 'Harlene' is taking effect upon my hair. Have tried several remedies, but none have proved so effectual as Edwards' 'Harlene.'
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EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Produces a Splendid Growth of Whiskers and Moustachios.
A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
"DEAR SIR,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.
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EDWARDS' HARLENE
Is unrivalled for its Strengthening Properties, and is unsurpassed as a Dressing

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER
Is a Phenomenal Success.
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.
"DEAR SIR,—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
"S. BENNETT,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."
EDWARDS' HARLENE
For Curing Baldness. Acts at once.
AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.
"SIR,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4 years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the "Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.
EDWARDS' HARLENE
Quickly Removes and Prevents Dandruff.
A DISTANT FRIEND.
"DEAR SIR,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair. Kindly forward another large bottle.
"Private ARTHUR HARRIS.
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EDWARDS' HARLENE
Positively stops the Hair from Falling.
PHYSICIAN AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENT.
Is., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the world.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
EDWARDS & CO.,
95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

EDWARDS' VIOLETTA,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.
A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Small-pox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin.
1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

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FITTED WITH MY PATENT FAVORITE BURNER
MUCH SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING MADE BEFORE.
STEADY WHITE LIGHT.
EASY TO MANAGE.
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SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.
SMALL CONSUMPTION OF OIL.

THE FAVORITE
CENTRAL DRAUGHT LAMP,
in Nickel or Brass.
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WORLD FAMED
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No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Clery's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
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CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
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Scotch Whisky
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This well-known Brand obtained the Highest Awards at Edinburgh and Melbourne, and is now recognised as the best Scotch Whisky in the Indian Market.
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
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whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
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WHITE ROSE
Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.
ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

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WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.
Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK
ON EVERY CAPSULE.
The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydroxyls, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.
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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they insisted upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—except Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is in the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).
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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
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Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "aftertaste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.
MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.
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Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.
Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co. BOMBAY.
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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
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